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Formerly Millard's Review

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PEACE OR WAR DEPENDS ON FOREIGN GUNS

THE Shanghai newspapers in recent days have reported important movements of foreign munitions in China waters. A few weeks ago the Shanghai Customs authorities detained a large cargo of guns and munitions which were brought in on a German ship and last week the *China Press* of Shanghai received a message from a correspondent in Sumatra telling of a German ship loaded with munitions of Italian make which was on the way to China but encountered considerable difficulty due to British refusal to permit the boat to pass through the Suez canal. Then in addition to these reports, there was another from North China of a whole train-load of Russian munitions, destined for the Christian General's army at Kalgan, but which was wrecked somewhere on the Trans-Siberian Railway before the guns reached their destination.

THESE reports of movements of foreign munitions destined for China have a bearing on the political situation in this country, because without the foreign guns, there can be little war in China. It is true of course that there are several arsenals located in various provincial capitals, but with the possible exception of the new arsenal erected in Mukden, none of them are of much use. The one at Shanghai, which was reported to be the best equipped, has now been dismantled by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and there is little likelihood ofthe Chinese merchants permitting it to get out of their hands after the sad experiences of last September when rival armies fought about this city with the arsenal as their goal.

ONE often wonders just how long the Powers are going to permit this disgraceful arms smuggling situation to continue. If the foreign arms business could be stopped, internal fighting in China would finally die out, at least from the standpoint of major movements. The history of the political situation for the last half dozen years in China is largely a story of foreign munitions. The foreign gun-running business has grown to such magnitude that foreign and Chinese smugglers have agents in every port. The favorite system is for foreign smugglers to bring in a ship load and then from some safe point off the coast make the rival factions bid for them. This is exactly what the Italians have been doing since 1918 and now the Germans seem to be running them a close race for the business. Whether the Germans in manufacturing these arms, are violating the terms of the Versailles Treaty is not known, but certainly the subject should be investigated. In this connection the following letter from a reader, which appeared in the *New Republic*,(N. Y.) for January 28, is of considerable interest:

"If you will refer to the proceedings of the Washington Conference published by the United States government printing office you will find that the powers represented at the Washington Conference absolutely failed to come to an agreement on this subject first due to opposition on the part of the Italian delegates who based their objection on the grounds that they had certain unfilled contracts for the sale of arms to the Chinese government which they had not yet completed. When it was established that the Italians would not come in the Japanese also raised objections, and if you will read the proceedings closely you will also find that obstacles were placed in the way of an agreement by other continental European countries.

"The first definite move that was ever made out here to place an embargo upon shipment of arms into China was during 1918 when the members of the diplomatic body in Peking led by the American and British ministers attempted to obtain a unanimous agreement on the part of ministers representing the allied powers to stop arms shipment into China. At that time definite action was also blocked by the Italians who insisted upon qualifying their agreement to the extent of "unfilled contracts." This was in 1918 and it is interesting to note that in 1921 at the Washington Conference the Italians still held out against an embargo on the same grounds.

"It is generally known out here that the reason for this objection on the part of the Italians was a shipment of arms amounting to between three and five million dollars which they had stored in their concession in Tientsin and for the last five years have been dickering with both sides of the Chinese political squabble for the sale of these arms. Finally last spring the deal was concluded with the Chihli faction or the present Peking government and the arms were actually handed over in the presence of representatives of the Italian marines and consular officials in Tientsin. This matter can be verified by referring to the newspapers from Peking and Tientsin about that time.

"Another element in the arms situation which Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour overlooked at the Washington Conference was the fact that neither Germany nor Soviet Russia was represented at the Washington Conference and hence neither nation was bound either morally or legally by any action taken there or by any earlier action of the diplomatic body in Peking. In view of this latter factor the Germans especially have been very active in selling arms to the so-called independent provinces which have been in opposition to the Peking government. The writer made one or two trips to the front in recent fighting on the Chekiang side and practically all of the munitions being used on this side of the fight were of German manufacture.

"It is also interesting to know that in the recent Chinese fighting we have seen the first use of airplanes, and practically all of them are of French manufacture. They were, of course, imported into China for peaceful purpose and the French government stated as much to a protest lodged several months ago by the American government, but it is known that the war had not been on a week before these planes were flying over the lines dropping bombs, and practically every one of them was operated by a Russian White aviator.

"It looks very much as though, in spite of all that was done at the Washington Conference, the old game of Europe fighting out its battles here by proxy through the various Chinese factions is on again and unless the United States government either alone or in cooperation with Great Britain finally decides to take the lead in controlling the situation out here it looks as though the whole thing will go back to the status of earlier days when foreign intrigue in China had a free hand."

Report of the American International Corporation for 1924 shows a net income of $703,449 after taxes, interest, etc., equivalent to $1.41 a share earned on 499,000 shares of combined preferred and common stocks. This, according to the *Wall Street Journal*, N. Y., compares with $268,053, or 53 cents a share on 500,000 shares of preferred and common outstanding in 1923. Preferred stock is entitled to receive dividends at the same rate as the common up to $7 a share on both classes of stocks; thereafter preferred receives one-fifth of any further distribution and the common four-fifths. Profit and loss surplus totaled $5,061,996, comparing with a deficit of $12,375,730 at the end of 1923. The gain in surplus was due to a readjustment of the capital whereby common shares were reduced from $110 par value to no par value.

PANCHAN LAMA AND RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

UNDER the headings "Tolerance run Amuck" and "Panchen Lama and Some Missionaries", the *Far Eastern Times* (Peking) and the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) respectively, have recently published some rather interesting correspondence in reference to the meeting of members of all religions which was held on Easter Day, April 12, in Peking in honor of the visit of the Panchen Lama to that city. The moving spirit in organizing this assemblage of followers of various religions was the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid of the International Institute of China, and editor of the *International Journal* of Peking. The meeting was held in the Yingtai Palace formerly occupied by the emperor Kwang Hsu and later by Vice-President Li Yuan-hung. Among those attending were Prince Kung, (Kalachin), head of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, who is in charge of all arrangements for the Panchen Lama during his visit to Peking: Mr. Chao Erh-hsun, former viceroy of Manchuria, now chairman of the Reorganization Conference; the two head-priests of the Buddhist temple, Hsien Liang Sze; two Abbots from the leading Taoist temple, Po Yuan Kuan or White Cloud Temple outside Peking; two leading lamas (Hutuktus) from Kansu province; eight Tibetan lamas in the party of the Panchen Lama; Dr. Philippe de Vargas and Dr. T. T. Lew of Yenching University, Peking; Baron de Stael Holstein, the Sanskrit and Thibetan authority; a representative of Hinduism; and Bishop Simons of the Eastern Orthodox Church, the Pei Kuan, of Peking.

DR. REID acted as presiding official and greeted the Panchen Lama in a brief address in which he referred to the representatives present of Zoroastrianism, Hinduism, Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Eastern Orthodox forms of Christianity, Mahommedanism, and Eclecticism. He quoted the words of the poet Longfellow from "Hiawatha":

> "We believe that in all ages
> Every human heart is human,
> That in even savage bosoms
> There are longings, yearning, strivings,
> For the good they comprehend not,
> That the feeble hands and helpless,
> Groping blindly in the darkness,
> Touch God's right hand in that darkness
> And are lifted up and strengthened."

After referring to the festival of the Resurrection he asked the Lama for a message "that we may carry with us as we journey together the pathway of life", and expressed the wish that the Lama in his journeyings might enjoy health and safety and use his "unparalleled influence to bring peace and quietness, goodness and contentment, to all the Five Races who enroll themselves under the flag of the Republic, and so fulfill the mission of Gautama the Buddha, Jesus the Christ and all the Holy men who in past and present have striven to make the world a better world, a foretaste of the perfection that awaits us in the Hereafter."

TO the holding of the meeting itself as well as to the ideas expressed, Mr. A. Kok of Peking expressed profound disapproval. "Tolerance," says he, "is indeed admirable. The particular religious views of the one should never be forced upon the other; but at the same time tolerance should not be

carried so far as to necessitate the sacrifice of one's position or the surrender of one's principles. To a Christian, tolerance should above everything be dominated by a true spirit of loyalty to Christ and the Christian religion. Now it seems to me that during the proceedings of that 'most remarkable and unique ceremony' the wish for religious tolerance was only satisfied at the expense of loyalty to Christ. It was tolerance run amuck. The sad part of it was, that the initiative in this affair was taken by Christian missionaries, who were responsible for the arrangements of this ceremony .... "Messrs. Reid, Lew, and de Vargas are then taken to task for their part in the meeting, and accused of lowering" that Great Historic Fact, which Christianity throughout all ages has considered the Gibraltar of the Christian Faith. . . "

BUSINESS in connection with the Shanghai branch of the International Institute, which has for many years stood for a tolerant approach to the discussion of religious and racial problems, brought Dr. Reid to Shanghai at a time when his connection with the reception to the Panchen Lama was under Mr. Kok's criticism. The gist of Dr. Reid's defense as published in the local press is as follows: "The main principle which I can only touch upon, is whether a Christian missionary should hold friendly approach to the adherents of other Faiths or unite with them in any religious service, unless he can act and speak in just the same way *as in a Christian service inside a consecrated church.* For years in the hundreds of conferences of the Religious Section of the International Institute, and more especially in my book, 'A Christian's Appreciation of Other Faiths', I have held the position and undertaken the task of bringing together in a sympathetic and tolerant group the religiously-disposed of every religion and even of those who reject every form of religious belief. Through these years of campaigning, I have been personally pleased and become more stubborn in my ideas by the way so many in China and elsewhere have expressed agreement....One final word. More and more am I convinced that Jesus the Christ is the supreme attraction in spirituality for all humanity and that when He is known and seen in true character, every knee will bow to him, not in slavish compulsion, but in sincere, intelligent and loyal allegiance."

INTO the more purely religious and theological aspects of the question under discussion it is impossible to enter at this time. The main point as it appears to us here is not the uniqueness of Christianity *but the question of tolerance.* The correspondence in the local and Peking press merely goes to show that missionaries and religious workers as a class are like Returned Students as a class, that is they are the targets of all and sundry who wish for something to criticise and find fault with. If missionaries mix only with those who agree with them they are accused of narrow-mindedness; if they mix with others in a tolerant manner they are likely to be accused of heresy or some other grave, mental or spiritual malady. If they devote themselves exclusively to religious work they are fanatics, but if they are tolerant, ordinary human beings with a desire merely to help others less fortunate, then they are worldly and are accused of wandering away from the straight and narrow path. If a religious magazine attempts to pursue in China a broadminded attitude toward varying interpretations of Christianity, and toward other religions, and toward modern science and arts, then some conscientious person will do all that he conscientiously can to discourage subscribers from continuing support to the outrageously broad-minded journal. As Hilaire Belloc once said, "When you begin writing the truth about a problem there is always a man to look over your shoulder and shout untruths to the populace." Some years ago a very fine moving-picture called "Intolerance" was shown in this city: its theme was that through the ages since the dawn of history man has been his own worst enemy, and by intolerance and persecution of all who differed with him he has times without number worked his own ruin and that of the cause of many, and that the cause of Truth and Progress are to be attained only through seeking the path of tolerance.

WHETHER one approves of every detail in the holding of such a meeting as that held in the Yingtai Palace on Easter Day is not of great significance. It is apparent that some other day would have been a wiser choice, but with the paying of respect—there was certainly no worship paid to the Lama—to the head of any great religion no liberal-minded person can take exception. If the Pope of Rome, or the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, or the Patriarch of Constantinople should visit Peking, it could scarcely be a matter for surprise or disapproval if followers of other religions paid their respects to him. If we may say so it has often seemed to us that there is an unfortunate tendency on the part of many religious workers to wrap their religion in cotton-wool to protect it from the contacts of a naughty world which the religion itself is expected to overcome. Christianity, or Democracy, or any other Ideal for which men fight and in which they believe, should not be treated as if it were a new-born lamb to which the winds of heaven must be tempered. At such ideas the great Ibsen directed the torrent of his invective in *Brand*:

"Show me the God you have averr'd.
Him you have painted, I have heard,
And touch'd the honest people's heart.
Old is he haply; am I right?
. . . Of course; and, doubtless, white?
Hairs straggling on a reverend head,
A beard of ice or silver-thread;
Kindly, yet stern enough to fright
A pack of children in the night.
I will not not ask you, if your God
With fireside slippers you have shod;
But 'twere a pity, without doubt,
To leave skull-cap and glasses out.
. . . And as the Pope on Peter's throne
Calls little but his keys his own,
So to the Church you would confine
The world-wide realm of the Divine;
'Twixt Life and Doctrine set a sea,
Nowise concern yourselves to be;
Bliss for your souls ye would receive,
Not utterly and wholly live.
Ye need, such feebleness to brook,
A God who'll through his fingers look,
Who, like yourselves, is hoary grown,
And keeps a cap for his bald crown.
Mine is another kind of God!
Mine is a storm, where thine's a dull,
Implacable where thine's a clod,
All-loving there, where thine is dull;
And He is young like Hercules,
No hoary sipper of life's lees!
. . . Nothing that's new do I demand;
For Everlasting Right I stand.
It is not for a Church I cry,

It is not dogmas I defend;
Day dawn'd on both, and, possibly,
Day may on both of them descend.
What's made has 'Finis' for its brand;
Of moth and worm it feels the flaw,
And then, by nature and by law.
Is for an embryo thrust aside.
But there is one that shall abide:—
The Spirit, that was never born, . . .
The Spirit we have faintly felt; . . .
A Man complete and whole shall grow,
And God His glorious child shall know,
His heir, the Adam that he wrought."

IN China almost more than in any other country at the present day there is opportunity and need for men to meet each other in a spirit of tolerance and broadmindedness. Men gather here from all nations, of all races and creeds and much of good is to be obtained from fair and mutual exchange of thought and study of ideals. For this Dr. Gilbert Reid, as mentioned above, has for more than a generation stood. There are few men of the West of this generation who have worked so valiantly and with as much of success as he for bringing about international friendship and peace between the peoples of the East and West. Believing that truth is great and must prevail he has not feared to form the widest possible of contacts with the object of exchanging thought. The recent meeting in Peking was in keeping with his life work. It is quite unnecessary to *defend* the thought and ideal which prompted its execution; a word of explanation and of appreciation may not, however, be out of place.

Consul Jacobs Appointed Administrative Consul

The Department of State has detailed Consul J. E. Jacobs to be Administrative Consul, succeeding James Porter Davis, whose resignation was effective on March 10, 1925. Consul Jacobs has been attached to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai for slightly over seven years and has served as an Assessor in the Mixed Court during most of this period. He was designated as Senior American Assessor on May 10, 1922, succeeding Consul R. P. Tenney. During recent months he has been the Senior Assessor in the Mixed Court. His appointment to be Administrative Consul is a deserving promotion and is but a recognition of his faithful and efficient services during the last seven years while detailed to this office in the various capacities of Assessor in the Mixed Court and officer in charge of the Land Office in the Consulate-General. The entire staff welcome his appointment to the position of Administrative Consul and his friends will be glad to know that his detail means a further considerable residence in Shanghai. Consul Jacobs will conclude the hearing of all cases pending which have been begun before him.

Consul Howard Bucknell, Jr., whose detail as Junior Assessor dates from March 1924, has served as Junior American Assessor in the Mixed Court until the present. He succeeds Consul Jacobs as Senior American Assessor. Consul Bucknell's promotion is one which is due to his having served efficiently as Junior Assessor. Mr. Bucknell was appointed Student Interpreter in China on September 8, 1919 and since that date has served as Vice-Consul at Chungking, Changsha and Canton, prior to taking up his duties in Shanghai. He was promoted to be Consul on December 19, 1923.

Consul Maxwell M. Hamilton has been detailed as Junior American Assessor in the Mixed Court. Mr. Hamilton was appointed Student Interpreter in China on May 20, 1920 and has served as Vice-Consul and Interpreter at Canton since October 9, 1922. He was promoted to be Consul in July 1924, and his detail has continued at the Canton Consulate-General. He is at present on special detail from the Canton Consulate-General but as soon as the work in hand has been concluded he will return to Canton and thence proceed to Shanghai, where he will take up the duties of Junior Assessor at the American Consulate-General here. He is regarded by the Service as one of the very ablest young men in the Interpreter Corps.

China's Dictatorship Has A Senate

BY CHARLES DAILEY

IT turns out that the Provisional Senate, or Council of State, that is to approve, but without the power of veto, the acts of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui as Provisional Chief Executive is but a keeping on the payroll of the members of the Rehabilitation Conference—or such of them as still line up with the controlling powers, less those who are told off for the several commissions that have been formed. As already told in the *Review*, the whole scheme is part of a general plan to perpetuate the dictatorship until such time as some new grouping of the Tuchuns knocks it out; until some of the contending militarists now nominally supporting Tuan Chi-jui fall out over the division of the spoils. Of course, the statement continues to be reiterated that all this is leading up to a Citizens' convention, which convention is to draft a constitution, provide for the election of legal Officers for the Republic, after which Marshal Tuan and his coterie would retire.

As for Parliament—the last shadow of legality that remained in Peking (and it never was much more than a shadow),—this Parliament is as dead as it is possible for Tuan Chi-jui to make it. But even a corpse can cause a little trouble now and then, as was evidenced on Saturday, April 25, when the members attempted to meet to register their disapproval of the settlement of the gold-franc Boxer indemnity dispute with France. There was another of those free-for-all fights with the police at the doors of the Parliament buildings, and the police won, for the meeting was not held although many of the policemen came away with bruises and torn uniforms. This gold-franc business may or not lead to the early undoing of Tuan Chi-jui and accelerate the split in the militarist group that supports him for what it can get out of the old Anfu chieftain. The settlment of the dispute with France shortly will release some nine millions of dollars that have been tied up in foreign banks as a result of the controversy. Already the demands of four militarists alone for a share of this sum amount to three times the amount available, to say nothing of many modest millions from less powerful generals. As for the schools, the general purposes of the government, the holders of defaulted notes and bonds and such like, they will not have a look-in. If Chang Tso-lin, as he doubtless will, gets the lion's share, then Feng Yu-hsiang, the controller of Peking and all the vast territory to the west thereof, is likely to get peeved. Even if the money is divided between these two powers, than other claimants are certain to resent such a distribution. It is all making for a show-down pretty soon that may make the Dictatorship as uncertain as some of those in South America used to be.

But to get back to the Senate, which is the sop now being offered to the people of China. It is to go on the payroll as from May 1. On that day also four other commissions also begin to draw pay. Where the pay is to come from no one knows exactly, except that it will not come from the $9,000,000 released by the settlement with France. The militarists, having men and guns behind them, have seen to that. They have got their bids in first. The Senate, of Tsang Cheng Yuan (Provisional Advisory Council) is accompanied by these commissions, all working independently of the Senate, of themselves, and of the Rehabilitation Conference, now dead, and the Citizens' National Convention, now all but forgotten. The Financial Conference, which is to settle the financial ills of China, is headed by Liang Shih-yi, who since his return from exile has become an advisor of Tuan Chi-jui and has the support of Chang Tso-lin. At the head of the Military Conference is General Wang Shih-chu. That he will be able to reconcile the differences of the contending generals and get any of them to consent to a disbandment of their own troops for the benefit of some of the others is an admitted impossibility.

Then there is the Constitution Conference, which will be headed by Wang Chin-hsiang. This is to study the constitution and prepare a draft that is supposed to be ready for the National Convention. Its task is so enormous that the chances are it will turn in a make-shift constitution which the present makeshift government will accept as its own and go right on regardless of other drafts or the present document. Another of the commissions is called a Constructive Conference. Its functions are still a little nebulous and it may not come much into the limelight, as it will be overshadowed. As for the Provisional Senate, it will take over the duties of the quorumless body that had just expired without having accomplished a single object. It will

have as officers those who served the Rehabilitation Conference, the elderly Chao Erh-hsun being the chairman and Senator Tang Yi the vice chairman. The secretariat and other staff of the Conference will be carried over to the payroll of the Senate. Mark that word payroll; that and the "carriagemoney" dole is the chief magnet that keeps the delegates in Peking. There is very little doing in the way of patriotic service, and mighty few of the persons concerned have the real interests of the citizens at heart. Far too many of them represent some military group of other doubtful influence.

The Tariff Conference

Then there is another conference coming on—but possibly not until September, even if then—and that is the Tariff Conference as promised by the Washington Conference. Dr. W. W. Yen, late head of the Financial Commission, which never has found a way out for China, will be the chairman. This former Premier and former Foreign Minister is a non-party man and has the respect of the foreign powers which are to be parties to this conference. The signatories of the Washington treaties, led by the United States, which is pressing France for the ratification of the treaties, soon will ask China for this conference in order that the slate may be wiped of all the Washington pledges, since the great powers are eager to turn to other matters affecting a further reduction of armament. China is to receive a 50 per cent increase in her present Maritime Customs conditioned upon the total abolition of the *likin* tax. The promise to remove the *likin* is easily made, but the compelling of the controlling generals to abolish it, is quite another matter. Even the foreign powers fear that other taxes will crop up in place of the *likin*, as is already evidenced in the consumption taxes that are being assessed, those in the case of tobacco being strongly protested by the Powers and the protests openly defied in several of the provinces. So even this Tariff Conference, so strongly urged by the foreign powers, must be taken with a grain of salt until there is an end of militarism, graft and squeeze in China.

If this outlook seems on the whole gloomy, it is but a conscientious effort to set forth the facts plainly that none may be disillusioned rudely at the end. The truth is that China is still in the grip of the militarists and despite factional fighting—of which there probably will be *more*—there is not anywhere any constructive movement that has enough popular support behind it to make it a force. There was come hope, a year or so ago, of the Young China movement, but the poison of Bolshevism and the student agitation seems to be running wild. The Peoples' party, or Kuomingtang, never had much chance of general support throughout China, although it had made the greatest headway before the Communistic element got control. Now it is definitely split and fighting among its own members, as witness the present plight of Canton and probable fall into the hands of the group headed by Tang chi-yao. One might truthfully say that the revolution of 1911, which overthrew the monarchy, is still in progress, and while there is no hope or desire for a return to a monarchial system there also is no well-defined movement toward a strong Central government. Rather the drift is toward federalism, with provinical autonomy. And this has given impetus to militarism. These militarists, not content with rule of one province, all are out to control other provinces. The present provisional government is a result of one such effort and is the incubation of another effort along the same lines, but with different leaders.

Keeping all this in mind, one must not be too serious in accepting the swan-song of the Rehabilitation Conference, which lacking a quorum and deserted by the representatives of several of the powerful militarists—acting under orders—adopted (if the term can be used of a minority action) a set of rules for the National Convention. At its final session, and never at any time by a quorum of members, this Conference dumped on the table a set of regulations under which the bodies outlined earlier in this article are to operate.

One was a proclamation of the amounts of the foreign and domestic loans and their uses as a preliminary to a financial reorganization. It is only fair to say that it is the purpose of the Chinese, as clearly indicated by results thus far, to validate domestic loans by getting them under the foreign-administered Maritime Customs, while those foreign loans that are not secured by the Customs, many of which are in default, are not so contemplated. Already, as Boxer indemnities expire, as in the cases of Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary, these payments continue to be reserved and not used for the extinguishment of the foreign debts, but rather, according to competent authority, for the liquidation of domestic loans now being administered under the consolidated loan service. It is of this development that the foreign powers are taking note.

A second recommendation of the Conference had to with the return to China of Outer Mongolia. This is a hard problem and especially so after the earnest work of Soviet Russia to politely Bolshevize Mongolia in order to retain it as a buffer between China and Russia and also to use it as a trading-tool in the Sino-Russian conversations soon to begin.

Third on the list was a set of draft regulations governing the Council for the Rehabilitation of Military Affairs. As already set forth in this article, the militarists refuse to be regulated, but each wants the other to be regulated. Hence this recommendation amounts to nothing, and instead of a decrease in the number or armed forces recruiting is going on everywhere, and particularly in the Northwest and Northeast under the guise of immigration and agricultural development.

The fourth item had to do with the liquidation of the finances of Kiangsu provinces. This was an effort on the part of Chang Tso-lin and Lu Yung-hsiang to get from under the burden piled up by Chi Hsieh-yuan in his desperate effort to retain control there and the two wars of the last seven months in that section.

Finally was the draft regulation for the Citizens' Convention, which is certain to be held in abeyance as long the group now in power can hoodwink the people through the Advisory Senate. As to the drafting of the new constitution, this is put in the hands of a commission, which when it has finished its work shall submit it to the Provisional President, who then will convene and hand it to the National Convention. This drafting commission is absolutely controlled by the militarists, for the regulations provide that it is be composed of one delegate each from the military and civil governors of the provinces, one delegate from the special areas, also under military control, twenty delegates chosen by the Provisional Chief Exeuctive, whose every move is dictated by the militarists, and two delegates each from Mongolia and Tibet and one from Kokonor. The participation by the public bodies on China is limited to the submission of their views. The life of this conference is limited to three months, with an extension of another month if required.

Delegates at National Convention

The National Convention is to have elected representation as follows: Thirty each from Inner and Outer Mongolia; 27 each from Kiangsu and Chihli; 24 each from Szechwan and Kiangsi; 22 each from Shantung and Honan; 20 from Kwantung; 19 from Shansi; 18 each from Fengtien, Anhwei, Hupeh and Hunan; 16 each from Kirin, Heilungkiang, Fukien, Shensi, Kansu, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow; 16 from Tibet, 16 from Chinese overseas; 8 each from the special districts of Peking, Jehol, Chahar and Hsikiang.

This makes a total of 509 delegates, and three-fifths of the total membership, or 306, shall constitute a quorum. If the experience of the Rehabilitation Conference is any guide, where only 158 were required to make a quorum, the body seldom if ever will have the requisite number. An analysis of military control indicates that Chang Tso-lin, the warlord of Manchuria, will have 146 delegates nominally under his control, while Feng Yu-Hsiang, his chief military rival, has but 60. Provinces favorable to the Kuomingtang are allotted 36 delegates. It will be seen that the two chief militarists, should they find it convenient to combine, will be able at any time to prevent a quorum and thus force a constitution favorable to themselves. These two are far apart on many matters, but should it come to the question of holding on to what they now have they would not fail to get together on such an occasion. In addition many of the provinces will be influenced more or less by one or both of these militarists, particularly such large provinces as Shensi and Hupeh.

It will be a matter of months before this National Convention can be organized, for there is much preliminary work to be done, especially with four months allotted to the Constitutional Convention, while the Financial and Military Committees naturally will require a like time and nothing will be attempted before the reports of these commissions are ready. Thus it is clear that nothing of a constructive nature so far as a National Conference is concerned is possible before Autumn.

Meantime the Provisional Senate will hold forth as the tool of the Dictatorship. As already told in the *Review*, this body lacks the veto power. It may ratify any treaty negotiated by the Provisional Chief Exective, but the only negative action it can take is to cast a vote of non-confidence. That means nothing, and so Tuan Chi-Jui can hold on another six months, and perhaps longer, if only he can satisfy the grasping militarists. His first real test in this respect must come soon when he begins the apportionment of the money that will be available through the French Boxer indemnity settlement. After that there will be other troubles. Some of these are brewing now.

Peking, May 1, 1925.

A Proposed Special Meeting of Ratepayers, or the Spirit of '76.

IT is with hearty approval that *The China Weekly Review* directs the attention of its readers to a communication modestly hidden away on page 188 of *The Municipal Gazette* for Thursday, April 30, 1925, in which a request is formally made by seventy-six ratepayers to the Shanghai Municipal Council for the calling of a Special Meeting of the Ratepayers during the first week of June next. The letter, which is dated April 24, 1925, and which has such well known names attached as those of Messrs. Sir Edward Pearce, sometime Chairman of the Council, E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, J.T. Pratt, H. B. M.'s Consul-General, A. Brooke-Smith, G. Boolsen, G. Hashidzumi, A. W. Burkill, Thorgeir Siqveland, R. S. F. McBain, E. H. McMichael, and O. M. Green, reads in follows: The annual meeting of ratepayers held on April 15, was attended by 399 ratepayers representing 622 votes, which fell short by 302 of the full number of votes required to form a quorum. This rendered it impossible to bring before the meeting not only the proposed Child Labor Bye-Laws, which have been actively canvassed for several months, but also certain other Bye-laws dealing with wharfage dues and control of printing which the Council have been anxious to submit to the Ratepayers for several years past . . . in the interests of good government in Shanghai it is urgently desirable that another attempt be made to secure quorum to consider the program of legislation above referred to."

The statement of belief is made that if "the matter is brought again to the attention of ratepayers, and if they are actively canvassed and urged to attend a meeting and register their votes on these important matters, either for or against, they will respond to the appeal and that a quorum will therefore be secured . . . We pledge ourselves to attend such special meeting and to use our utmost endeavors to induce other ratepayers to attend, to which end further copies of this letter will be circulated for further signatures to be added. In the statement just quoted, that if the ratepayers again have their attention brought to their civic duty to attend such a meeting as that proposed and to register their vote either for or against the proposed measures, we unreservedly concur. As we remarked editorially two weeks ago," . . . it is a notorious fact that the greatest weakness of democratic government the world over is not the ignorance of those who may cast the ballot, but the *indifference* of the voters in using their rights and privileges and carrying out their duties which accompany the same." We cannot believe that if special effort is made again to bring out the voters of this city failure will be registered a second time.

In the light of the present interest aroused over the question of the difficulties of making progress in Shanghai, due largely to the outgrown and out-of-date methods of registering public opinion, it is interesting to note the parallel between the growth of this city, and of *Topsy* in Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*—both "just growed", but Shanghai has had a longer life to date than Topsy, with corresponding responsibilities and cares. It is, of course, well known that the opening of Shanghai was a result of the signing by the English of the Treaty of Nanking. Articles II and X of that treaty provided for the opening of five ports in which foreigners might settle for the purpose of residence, trade, and religious work. An idea of the origin of the present International Settlement is gained from a paragraph in Lir John Francis Davis' *China During The War and Since the Peace*, published in London in 1852: "Shanghai, notwithstanding some difficulties of approach on the outside of its port, admits of merchant vessels entering opposite the city. Here a fine commercial site has been obtained for the British trade, comprising a space of more than a hundred acres for building purposes. It is an airy and open spot, above a mile on the outside of the town, where a branch of the river conducts to Soochow, and forms an angle with the main stream." The question of governing the settlement which grew up outside the wall of the native city of Shanghai quickly arose, and was difficult from the beginning. The British Consul acquired the land which is the nucleus of the present International Settlement in 1845, by agreement with the Taotai, with whom in the same year he agreed upon the first land regulations "under which certain defined powers were granted to the foreign residents, by the officials representing respectively the national authority over the soil and the extraterritorial authority over the contributor," says H. B. Morse. "These regulations prescribed the method of acquiring title to land, indicated the roads to be maintained, fixed the government ground, rent, etc." On July 5, 1854 a new set of land regulations was published for the government of the international community by the English, American, and French Consuls with approval of the Shanghai Taotai. Of these Article X was the most important for from it grew the government of the present-day Settlement. This famous article which is headed *"Roads and Jetties, Assessment on Land and Wharfage"*, reads in part as follows, and is quoted not alone for its historical significance but also to make clear the present method of carrying on public business in the International Settlement: "It being expedient and necessary that some provision should be made for the making of roads. . .and establishing a watch or police force, the foreign Consuls aforesaid shall at the beginning of each year convene a meeting of the renters of land within the said limits to devise means of raising the requisite funds for these purposes. . . It shall also be competent for the foreign Consuls, collectively or singly, when it may appear to them needful, or at the requisition of the renters of land, to call a public meeting at any time, giving ten days' notice of the same, setting forth the business upon which it is convened, for the consideration of any matter or thing connected with the land; provided always such requisition shall be signed by not less than five of the said renters, and that it set forth satisfactory ground for such request. The resolution passed by a majority at any such public meetings on all such matters aforesaid shall be valid and binding upon the whole of the renters of land within the said limits if not less than one-third of them are present. The senior Consul present at such meeting shall take the Chair, and in the absence of a Consul, then such renter as the majority of voters present may nominate. If renters of land in public meeting assembled, as herein provided, decide upon any matter of a municipal nature, not already enumerated, and affecting the general interests, such decision shall first be reported by the Chairman to the Consuls, for their joint concurrence and approval, without which approval officially given, such resolution cannot become valid and binding upon the renters as a body."

Such then is the section of the Land Regulations of this city, going back as it does almost three quarters of a century, to a day when Shanghai was an extremely small settlement on the banks of the Whangpoo, in which are to be found the origins of the methods of governing a great modern city. The Dogs of Venice with his famous Council of Ten had hardly such powers as have our Municipal Councillors, but our Councillors are not without their limitations, as has been demonstrated more than once in recent years, and especially on April 15, of the present year. As we said two weeks ago, "The municipal government of Shanghai is absolutely unique at the present time: there is no other city in the world the size of Shanghai tremendously rich and commercially important, with a mixed population from the ends of the earth, governed by a small group of Councillors dependent on a theoretically pure democracy managed by means of a Town Meeting"—a Town Meeting, we might have added, composed in turn not necessarily of land renters themselves but oftentimes of *voters by proxy;* for, although it is true that there is no plural voting accurately speaking, there are many voters who cast more than one vote representing as they do absentee landlords who have authorized them to vote either because they, the land-lords, are away or because, being Chinese, they are prevented under the Land Regulations from participating in a government which has the right to levy taxes upon them. For example in the Town Meeting of April 15, there were, according to those who sent in the request quoted above, "399 ratepayers representing 622 votes". We mention these facts not in any hypercritical spirit but merely that the residents of the "Model Settlement" may cogitate some of the aspects of the existing state of affairs. "From the point of view of *political theory* Shanghai is exceptionally interesting; from the point of view of *practical* politics it leaves much to be desired."

We drew attention earlier to the fact that less than three hundred voters were able to block the expressed will of the Municipal Councillors and of many, though an undetermined number, of other voters; and we opined that incidents such as the failure to obtain a majority at the meeting on April 15, would seem to show clearly the desirability of a careful consideration on the part of the ratepayers, the Consular Body, and the diplomatic Body in Peking of the whole question of Shanghai's municipal government, inasmuch as it has been clearly demonstrated that for a variety of reasons it has for several years been impossible for the City Councillors to get a registration of opinion of a quorum of the ratepayers on matters of the first significance. We therefore welcome the request of the Seventy-Six ratepayers for the summoning of a Special Meeting to decide for or

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against the measures proposed by the Councillors some of which propositions have been hanging fire for years merely because of the apathy of the ratepayers. There can be no doubt that a firm public spirit of determination is back of the present movement. If the Special meeting is held it does not, of course, follow that all the propositions advanced on the agenda will go through—although there is always a strong tendency in a crowd to vote unthinkingly with the majority—but at least there will be a decision on the resolutions for good or for ill, and that is better than to hold up public business and public weal through stubbornness, laziness, and apathy. If a good turn-out of Ratepayers is accomplished at a Special Meeting in June public opinion may settle down to the conclusion that the government of Shanghai is good enough to worry along with for another seventy-five years, but if there is again a failure to obtain a quorum—in other words if it is conclusively shown to be impossible to prevail upon nine hundred and fourteen voters to attend in person or by proxy—then we sincerely hope, and dare to prophesy as well, that *some change in the government of this city may come about so that municipal government may not stagnate and interest in public welfare utterly vanish from the International Settlement.*

Production of "Rayon" Passes That of Real Silk

The striking growth of the artificial silk industry in America in the last few years is causing considerable speculation in silk manufacturing circles. The relatively low cost of producing artificial silk, or "rayon," as it is now called, together with its great usefulness in many types of manufacture, has given the industry six years of uninterrupted growth, with every indication that the expansion will continue for some time to come. To understand the situation, one must review the figures showing the remarkable growth of the American silk industry in recent years. In 1865, the amount of raw silk imported was only 288,000 pounds; in 1924, it had reached 60,600,000 pounds. During these years there has been no appreciable increase in American imports of manufactured silk, the great gain in domestic consumption being supplied by goods made in America.

"The consumption of rayon in America in 1923 is estimated at about ten times the quantity used a decade earlier," says the *Guaranty Survey*, New York, in commenting upon the phenomenal growth of artificial silk industry.

Rayon is made by reducing vegetable matter to a fluid and forcing it through minute openings, thus producing a continuous strand which dries upon coming in contact with the outer air, and which is similar to the natural silk fiber. The whole process, in fact, according to a leading New York silk journal, is an attempt to reproduce by mechanical means the natural functions of the silk worm. There are several types of artificial silk manufacture, the most important now being the "viscose" process, in which the wood pulp is the raw material.

From a total of less than 5,000,000 pounds in 1902, the world's production of rayon increased to about 26,000,000 pounds in 1924, and more than 7,000,000 pounds in 1922, the article continues. It is interesting to note that the latter figure compares with an output of natural silk amounting to 63,000,000 pounds in the same year.

In competition with raw natural silk for certain uses, rayon has several distinct advantages. Its price is about one-third of that of silk. The relative stability of the price is of great benefit to textile manufacturers, since those who use rayon are able to operate on much narrower profit margins than are those who are subject to the risks occasioned by the wide fluctuations in prices of natural silk.

It has been found that in most cases rayon is used to the best advantage in combination with real silk, especially in knitted goods. In recent years the knitting industry has absorded more than two-thirds of the total supply.

An unofficial estimate forcasts the world production of rayon in 1925 at 150,000,000 pounds, which is 20 per cent in excess of last year's output, and compares with an estimated world output of raw natural silk of 87,000,000 pounds in 1923-24. The American production alone is expected to be more than 45,000,000 pounds.

Educative Qualities of Railways

BY J. E. BAKER

A considerable difference of opinion exists concerning the uses to which future Boxer Indemnity funds should be put when further payments are remitted. Certain interests are presenting the advantages of railway construction. Other influences are bearing strongly for the development of educational and cultural institution. In the connection, the educational and cultural value of a new railway should not be overlooked.

I know of no better example of the educative value of any institution, so far as the Chinese masses are concerned, than one which is afforded by a highway constructed under the direction of a charitable institution at the time of the great drought famine of 1920-21. This highway is located at the extreme south end of the Province of Chihli, the province which contains Peking. It leads from the Peking Hankow Railway at a station known as Hantan to an important interior city, Taimingfu.

Being charged with the supervision of the charitable fund in question, I went to Hantan by rail to inspect the proposed route for the highway. All the way down to Hantan, I had misgivings as to the existence of a famine. On both sides of the railway there were no more evidences of want than during normal years. Every little plot of land had its well from which it had been irrigated and every housetop showed the winter's provision of fodder and fuel. But when I left the railway and had travelled some three or four miles toward Taimingfu, I began to note a change. Wells were few. Fodder was scarce. Homes were squalid. And without being able to define just what was the matter, I was acutely conscious of an atmosphere of want.

I had never encountered the like of these people. I was riding a bicycle, but neither myself nor my equipage, both foreign, attracted attention. I wanted to question some of them. It took three or four calls to convince an individual that I was addressing him. And when he looked at me, such a specimen, vacant, uncomprehending stare, loose-hung jaw, stooped necked! Never before had I seen such a prototype of Edwin Markham's "Man with the Hoe", "twin-brother to the ox". Did hunger produce such a condition? Or did such a condition of man fail to produce the wells which would have made possible a crop to satisfy his hunger?

The road building began. But the earth was so dry that in order to pack it firm, it was necessary to wet the dirt. The problem of a convenient water supply led the construction forces to dig wells along the route. To our surprise, we had to go down no more than twenty or thirty feet, or deeper than the wells in the railway zone. If there had been the same enterprise in the interior as there had been in the railway zone, the drought would not have produced a famine.

The highway was completed and a company, financed by the local gentry, began a transportation business by motor-bus. They began in a small way and from time to time added another car. They had accidents and losses but they survived. They hired the villagers along the road to repair it from time to time and were able to protect it from the ravages of narrow-tire carts. Such were the favorable reports, that after the period of a year, I visited the place to check up the stray gossip by actual observation.

Our bus travelled the forty-one miles over this dirt highway in two hours and fifteen minutes, including several stops for wayside passengers, gas and a pot of tea. But the thing that astonished me was not that a Chinese company had contrived to maintain this road in adequate repair, but the altered appearance of the people. No longer that spineless neck. They held their heads up as do people who have an interest in life. No longer that vacant stare. There was a twinkle in the eye, as much as to say, "I know you and your kind. I'm a man and you're no more." There was a word with the chauffer, chaffing with passengers who were known, and a question as to who the foreigner might be. And along the way, fresh piles of earth out in the fields showed where well digging had proceeded.

This, I thought, was reward enough for the effort and anxiety which had been expended in getting this road completed, but a year later there was still more to come. A missionary doctor from Shantung who had been most energetic in the work of famine relief in that province concluded to travel overland from his home in Techow to Hantan, so as to compare conditions of maintainance in Shantung with those in other provinces. By motor and by cart he got over the Shantung roads and arrived at Taimingfu. The Taimingfu, he took the bus to Hantan. He was astonished by the number of workmen smoothing the surface of the road.

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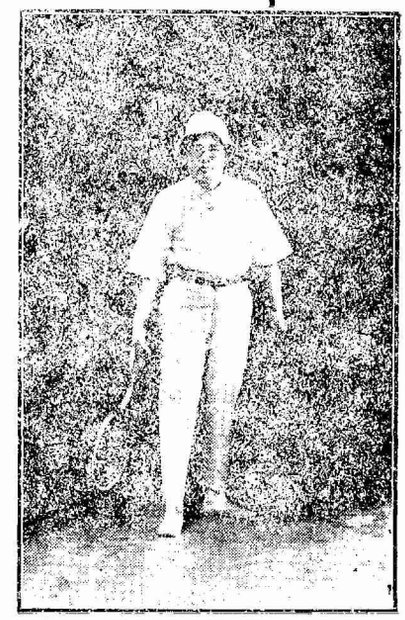

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He asked the cause. "Oh. this is the day for repairing the road" repljed the chauffeur. "The day for repairing the road?" he asked.

"Yes, all the villages turn out on the same day to repair the road."

"But, why so many of them? Doesn't it cost the company a great deal?"

"No more than if there were only a few. You see, the company provides a school-teacher in every village that will maintain the road, and so practically everybody in the village goes out to fix up the road."

"I began to count after we passed Chung An (the half way point) and there were nearly six hundred men out from there on. So I estimate that there were approximately twelve hundred men repairing that forty-one miles of road on that day" the doctor told me.

Except right at seed time and harvest there is always surplus labor in these farm villages. With a native shrewdness for which we sometimes do not give them credit, these villagers have traded this idle time for primary schools. The motor-bus company, on the other hand, has also profited by the transaction. It needs a local representative to look after its traffic interests, to watch out for the upkeep of the road and to manage labor devoted to repair. But such an individual would be only partially employed. His idle time is given to teaching. Both sides get something useful for a waste or a by-product.

I will not pretend to explain the nature of the mental change which came over this people. But, there is something about the sight of new objects, new people or a new experience which stimulates the mind, stirs the ambition and gives birth to the desire for better things. Is it the desire someday to ride on the train or the motor-bus? Does mere wonder as to where those people, those goods, came from or are going to, develop constructive imagination? Does word of the comfort of other places and of the means of earning similar wealth give direction to a formerly aimless effort? I leave that to psychologists to explain. But in China, as in other parts of the world, progress waits upon transportation. No people appreciate education more than do the Chinese. For centuries it has been their one avenue to influence and power. Given the intellectual stir and the improvement in economic condition which improved transportation creates, the Chinese people individually and collectively, out of their own means, will provide for their sons and daughters the usual education commensurate with their needs and condition of life.

Peking. May 2, 1925.

American Drug Company For Sale

The entire assets of the American Drug Company, Shanghai, including all real property, leases and goods in stock, were offered for sale this week by Chalaire & Franklin, attorneys, acting for the trustees of the debenture holders of the company. The action follows the inability of the company to pay interest on debentures issued October 26, 1921, amounting to Tls. 400,000. Depressions since the last war, it is said, have made it impossible to collect outstanding accounts in the interior.

The American Drug had been established in Shanghai since 1866 when a German physician opened a small dispensary. It prospered and was soon converted into a pharmacy. In 1905 it became a limited company. During the war, when conditions made it impossible to import medicines, the company manufactured their own medicines under the trade-mark, "Kofa" which it still retains. The company was taken over in 1916 by a group of American and Chinese capitalists and immediately increased the capital. bought 15 mow more of land and erected a new laboratory, factories and godowns. The Board of Directors of the company are J. Harold Dollar, W. S. Fleming, F. J. Raven and H. Schloten.

Julean Arnold Honored by Red Cross Society of China

In honor of the valuable services rendered to the Red Cross Society of China and his long indentification with work of the American Red Cross in China, the officers of the Red Cross Society of China have honored Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, by the designation of Honorary High adviser to the Chinese Red Cross Society. Dr. W. W. Yen, president, and Admiral Tsai Ting Kan, vice-president of the Society, acting upon behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Red Cross lately advised Mr. Arnold of his new honorary appointment. Mr. Arnold during his seven years of labor with the American Red Cross in China, did much toward encouraging the development of the Red Cross Society of China along modern organization lines, and since the American Red Cross ceased to function any longer as a permanent body in China, he has been asked to continue his helpful services on behalf of the Chinese Red Cross.

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The Mysterious Temple

(From Uhu, Berlin Popular Monthly)

IT was the time of great State examinations. Students of every age came pouring in from every quarter of the Empire to compete, and among them a fine young chap named Ling, from the province of Chekiang. Never had the world beheld a more upright, more industrious youth.

Nanking was so filled with guests that as evening came on Ling wandered out of the city in quest of lodgings somewhere in the suburbs. The sun was already sinking low toward the earth's edge, behind which it was soon to disappear, when he observed an ancient temple a little distance before him. Walking hastily over to it he found, to his astonishment, that it was quite empty. A deadly stillness hung about it, and nowhere was there a priest to bid him welcome. On the temple's northern side lay a pool, now gleaming gold beneath the rays of the setting sun, while on every hand were the most magnificent lotus flowers. Sunk in contemplation of this wondrous prospect, Ling did not observe that a stranger was moving toward him until he heard his greeting:—

'Whence do you come, and what is it that you seek?'

Ling made known his name and his desires, at which the stranger bowed.

'My name is Yen,' said he, 'and for many years I have dwelt alone in this temple which has been abandoned by the priests. I should rejoice to have you dwell awhile with me.'

Ling made up his mind to stay here, and the two men, sitting on the stone bank of the lotus pool, fell into conversation. Ling soon saw that he was talking with a man of virtue and nobility, but he saw, too, the mind of Yen was disturbed and dwelt on topics far from those of other men. He was an old armorer from whose anvil had come many of the best swords in the land, now living alone in the old temple, no longer concerned with this world.

Meantime it had grown dark, and the two men withdrew to their chambers. Ling could see nothing of his new surroundings, but toward midnight his sleep was suddenly broken by the unmistakable voices of women outside his window. Astounded and apprehensive, he glanced out, and in the moonlight saw two horrible hags sitting and chattering as if it were midday. He could even distinguish the words.

'Why does Choa Tsai not come?' said one, to which the other, in a mocking voice, replied:—

'She will soon come, for she never fails anyone.'

Soon Ling saw the exquisite figure of a young girl come from the other side of the pool. It almost seemed to him that she hovered in the air, and he knew she must be of great beauty.

Soon the three women went away, and now Ling could at last find rest and sleep. But to his amazement, at this very moment the door flew open and the same young girl that he had just seen entered.

'What do you want here?' cried Ling, turning angrily toward her.

'To stay with you,' said the girl in a gentle but hollow voice.

Now Ling was a serious young man. Scandalized at such boldness, he would not permit the girl to take a single step nearer, but thrust her out the door. As she went, a glittering gold piece fell into his bed. Catching it up, Ling cast it at the girl's feet, crying:—

'I don't want your dirty gold! Get out, you witch!'—The girl fled.

But now Ling's rest was broken. There was no more sleep for him, and he was glad when at length the morning sun sent its first beams into the room. He hurried away to the city, and it was evening before he could inquire of his neighbor the meaning of this nocturnal intrusion. The poor old fellow had seen and heard nothing, however.

Next day a traveling merchant came with his servant and spent the night in the temple. In the morning Ling found to his dismay that the merchant had perished in the night, and when they sought the cause of his death they found a deep wound in the sole of his foot through which all the blood in the body had been drawn away. The faithful servant watched the next night by the dead body of his master, and the next morning he too was found lying dead, from the same cause.

Ling felt profound horror at the thought of staying in this uncanny temple, and made up his mind to seek quarters elsewhere. But as it was necessary for him to stay another night, he went to his room toward evening. To his astonishment, as he stepped inside, he found there the young girl whom he had driven out a night or two before, and who, before he could speak, turned imploringly toward him, saying:—

'Do not drive me out. I will save you, but first I must tell my story.'

Ling sat down upon a chair hesitatingly, and the girl began:—

'My name is Choa Tsai, and I have long been dead. I was eighteen years old when I died. I was buried here before my relatives went away, but this neighborhood is enchanted, and the evil spirits have full power over me. They give me no rest in my grave, and I must rise from the earth each night. Whoever enters this temple I must slay.'

'But how?' exclaimed Ling in horror.

'I have a sharp little dagger with which I stab my victim in the foot. Then the devils come and drink his blood till he is dead. That is their greatest joy.'

Ling stared in dismay at the girl.

'I came to you to kill you, too,' she went on. 'If you had let me stay with you, you would no longer be alive. That poisoned gold alone would have caused your death had you not cast it from you. Now there is no one left, and you must die to-night. The evil spirits will not let you escape, but my heart is troubled. You are so wise and good that you ought to live.'

Trembling with excitement, Ling rose and stood before the girl. 'What shall I do to escape this terrible death?' he said.

'You must sleep in the same room as Yen, for he is a madman, who possesses higher powers than other men. All his life long he has been steadfast and industrious, and his swords help him.'

For a moment Choa Tsai lingered, and Ling sought to thank her; but she began again in a hoarse whisper:—

'Speak not a word to anyone of what I tell you. If I save your life, help me to gain eternal rest.'

'How can I?' inquired Ling, very much puzzled.

'Hear, then. To the north beyond the lotus pool, under the old weeping willow, lies my grave-mound. Go thither at noon, when the sun stands highest in the heaven. Dig up my bones and take them with you. Promise me to bury them again far from this place in better earth.' With the last words the girl disappeared and he heard her voice dying away in the distance. He had followed her story breathlessly, and the maiden's beauty, as well as compassion for her horrible fate, had made a deep impression on him. Could it be that Choa Tsa was truly not alive, and could he see her no more?

'Return, return, thou fair apparition!' he cried bitterly, but in vain, for she came no more, and there was no time to lose. Hurrying to Yen, he besought permission to stay the night with him, but the madman was unwilling to consent to anything so unusual. Ling, however, ran into his own room, dragged out his bed, and set it up in the furthermost corner of Yen's room, so that, willing or unwilling, the old armorer had to make room and thrust his little pigskin trunk over to the window. It is easy to understand why Ling never closed his eyes for excitement all night long, though the madman fell asleep at once, and hour after hour went by without event.

But as midnight drew near, Ling became more and more restless. Dark shadows went back and forth by the window, and there was an uncommon rustle in the air, although not a leaf stirred in the trees. It was impossible for Ling to close his eyes, and he stared breathlessly out of open window. Then a gigantic shadow came flying to the room. Red eyes gleamed terribly at Ling, and from them streamed flames of fire. Suddenly, with a terrible crash, the little trunk opened. A gleaming object flew, swift as lightning, out of the shadows and back again. The next moment everything was dark and deadly still. Sulphur filled the room.

Bathed in sweat and paralyzed with terror, Ling lay upon his bed. He saw Yen, wakened by the noise, leap from his bed and rush to the window. In frantic excitement Ling waited to see what would happen now. But the madman only opened his little trunk peacefully, took out the glistening object, stroked it tenderly, and laid it back again. Ling could see what the object was—a beautifully gleaming sword, and as Yen went back to bed he murmured, 'You would not believe how stupid a devil can be. To think that this one ventured to come so near my sword! You have given him a good sound wound, my darling.' And with these words he lay down to rest again.

At length came the dawn for which he longed, and Ling stepped out of the door to get a breath of strengthening morning air after the terrors of the night. Before the window he saw great drops of dark-red blood. In haste he tied up his bundle and, taking leave of the gently smiling Yen, he hurried back to the city, away from that terrible place. But now the memory of lovely Choa Tsai filled his mind more than did the anxious hours he had spent. She had saved his life, and yet he could never thank her. Longing for her took possession of him, and scarcely had he finished his examination before he determined to return for the last time to the desolate, uncanny spot.

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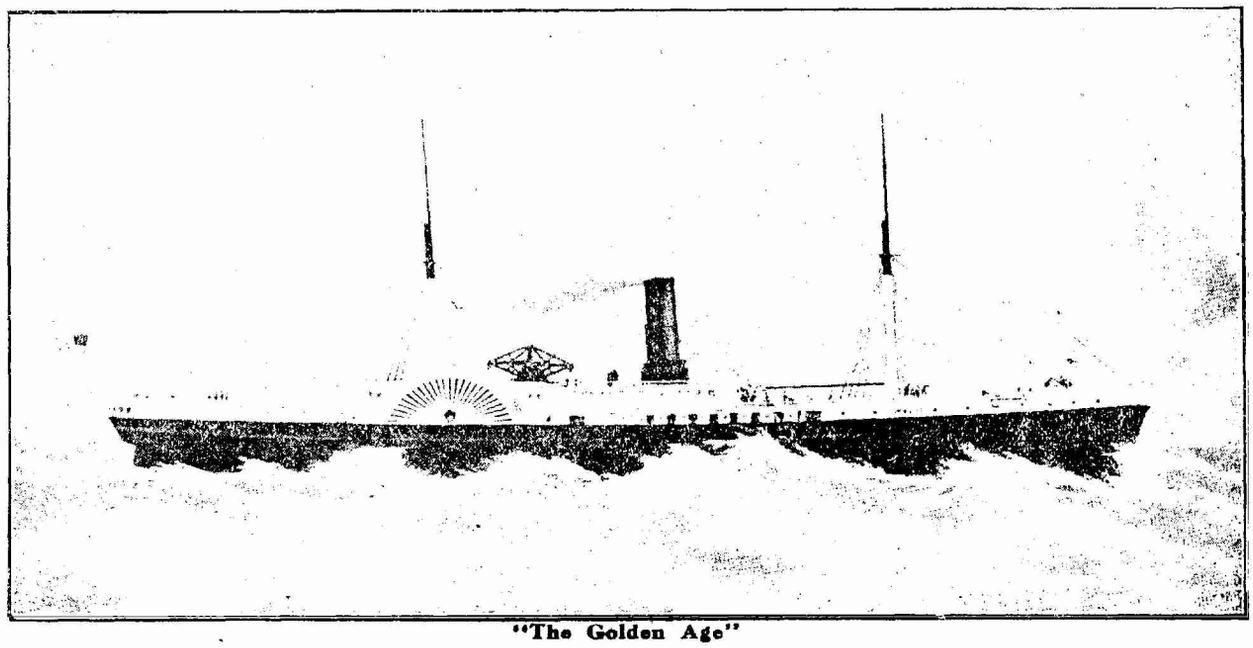


"The Golden Age"

The first steamship to cross the Pacific is the history of the *Golden Age*. She made the voyage in 1854 at a loss of $50,000 due to the high cost of Australian coal used on the trip.

Under the ownership of the New York and Australian Steam Navigation Co., the *Golden Age* left New York in charge of Lieutenant D. D. Porter of the U. S. Navy on December 30, 1853, says the *Pacific Marine Review*. Although other paddle steamers of similar design were being run across the Atlantic by the Collins Line, the *Golden Age* was destined for the Pacific trade, and as rapidly as could she was loaded with cargo and took on board a large number of passengers found for the gold diggings in Australia.

"The steamer reached Melbourne on February 20, 1854, and after discharging she was loaded for Panama. She called at Sydney on her way. Every cabin was occupied and she took a valuable consignment of gold dust and heavy letter mail. A gun was fired and bugles blown as the *Golden Age*, the first trans-Pacific mail steamer, ploughed her way out of the Sydney Heads and steered away for Panama via Tahiti. Though she passed through Cook's Strait she did not call at Wellington, as there was no wharf there and no coaling station.

"The *Golden Age* took 13 days and 6 hours to reach Tahiti and from there to Panama the time was 19 days. Her lowest daily run was 220 knots and her highest 272, using Australian coal. At Papeete she took on 1500 tons of soft coal, and her lowest and highest runs fell respectively to 200 and 270 knots. The amount of coal consumed on the voyage was 2600 tons, which cost $20 a ton.

"The *Golden Age* was a wooden vessel, 285 feet long, 43 feet 6 inches beam, and with a depth of hold of 32 feet. Her net register was 2864 tons. She had accommodations for 1200 passengers in three classes, the steerage taking 600. The three saloons were handsomely finished, two being panelled in rose, satin, and zebra woods, with crimson and gold plush furnishings and plenty of mirrows.

"The engine was a single beam with an 85-inch cylinder and side paddles 35 feet in diameter. Her crank had a 12-foot throw and her two boilers worked at a pressure of 20 pounds of steam.

Analysis of Far Eastern Trade of U. S. for 1923—'24.

Notwithstanding the fact that the United States' trade with the Far East during 1924 was greatly restricted by price reductions, political strife, fluctuation of exchange and other unfavorable economic conditions, political in some of the countries concerned, which reduced the aggregate value of imports from $1,079,010,758 to $980,315,000, encouraging trade features were still evident. The trade balance unfavorable to the United States was reduced more than $100,000,000, and exports to all the important countries except Japan increased. Transshipments to Hongkong advanced over $8,000,000, but exports to Indo-China and Kwantung Leased Territory decreased slightly.

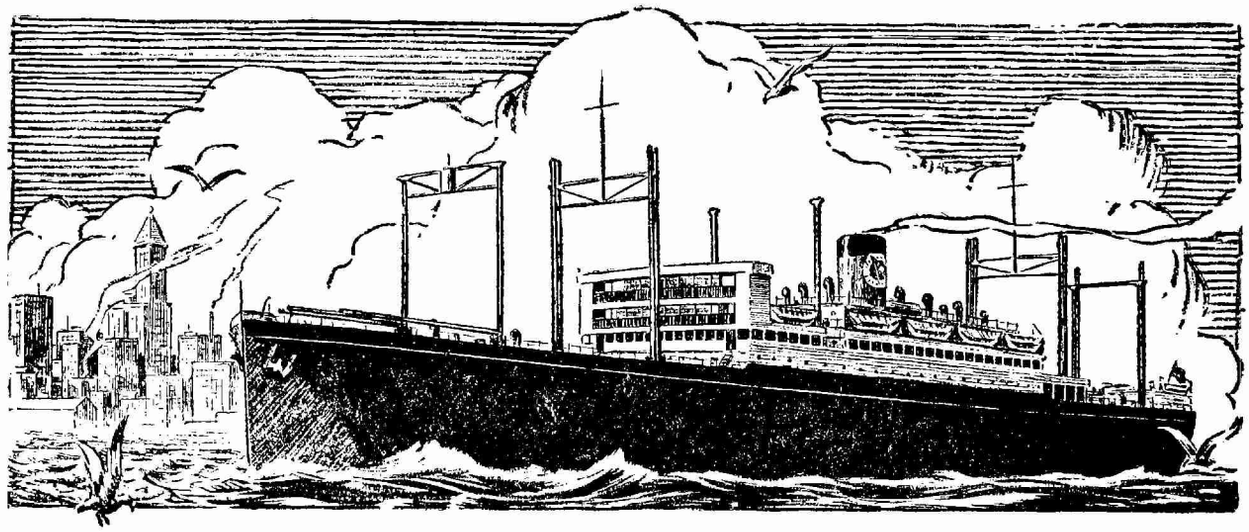
Japan continued to lead as the largest consumer of American goods with Australia holding second place. The Straits Settlement maintained a credit balance in the United States of more than $140,000,000 and the Netherlands East Indies showed little change with a balance of $43,000,000. China's credit balance, however, slumped from $70,000,000 to $8,000,000 and India's from $97,000,000 to $68,000,000, while Japan's advanced $7,000,000 and the Philippines' $9,000,000. On the other hand shipments of American Products to Australia advanced the credit balance of the United States in that country from $78,000,000 to $92,000,000 and in New Zealand from $10,000,000 to $16,000,000.

During the calender year 1924, Australia proved the leading market for American passenger automobiles and ranked second in the truck market, white Japan ranked first in trucks and only tenth in passenger cars. The Philippines, India, and China ranked among the first 25 leading passenger car and truck markets, but while the Netherlands Indies ranked twenty-second in the passenger car field it was not among the leading truck markets. Preliminary figures indicate that Japan led in purchases of American raw cotton, machinery, iron and steel and lumber, and China led in petroleum products. Australia took $22,000,000 worth of machinery and large amounts of iron and steel besides increasing the number of tractors bought by nearly 100 per cent.

The rapidly increasing interest in radios also affected the sales of electrical supplies in the leading countries of the Orient. The dye trade in China, where Germany's keen competition is being aggressively combated, is being pushed by demonstrators furnished by a leading American firm which also very recently made the first direct dye shipments to the Far East from its factory instead of through New York. Shipments of American cotton goods to countries discussed remained practically the same as during 1923. Rice sales declined almost 50,000,000 pounds. More than 740,000,000 gallons of refined petroleum were also shipped with a valuation approximating $80,000,000. In some instances like cotton and tobacco, increased sales were accompanied by a reduction in values due to price fluctuations. In the total import trade the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines were the only countries showing increases.

The drop in imports from Japan was due to a general decline in the value of silk manufactures, porcelain, crab meat, materials for hats, etc. In the case of China, the amount of raw silk purchased declined very noticeably, which, combined with lower prices, reduced the total value more than 68 per cent. There was also a very substantial decline in our imports from China of human hair and hair nets. Other decline in arrivals of Chinese hides and skins and teas. The only important increases were in carpet wool and furs.—*U. S. Dept. of Commerce.*

American Oriental Mail Line



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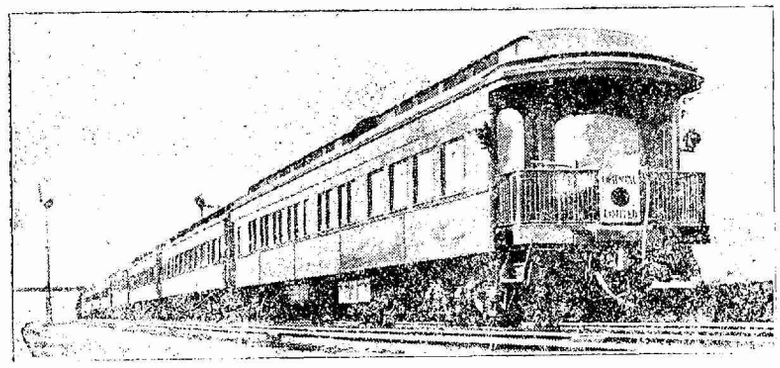

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Peace in the Pacific

Editor, The *China Weekly Review:*

Before 1914 the Balkan states were considered the political volcano ready to go into eruption at any moment, engulfing the whole of Europe. And so it proved to be. The Atlantic has ceased to be a danger spot now, as Britain and America are coordinating their foreign policies. France paid too dearly for the war she fought successfully against Germany. Spain is no longer a world power and Italy, though in a combative mood, can not become a beligerant factor for many years to come. The Near East may still develop local troubles. Mustapha Kemal who is virtually the dictator of Turkey, may declare himself Sultan any day, but he will never be able to subdue the liberty-loving Arabs and in case of war he will not command the loyalty either of the Arabs or of the Moslems of Persia, Afghanistan and India who look upon him with disgust on account of the abolition of Khiafat.

The only remaining danger-spot in the world, full of peace-disturbing elements, is the Pacific. China is the potential world-market of tomorrow. America, Britian, Japan and France look upon China as their market and each is trying to sell its goods in China. Eliminating China there is no other large area in the world where the Powers can sell their over production, except in South America and that continent is still sparsely populated and undeveloped.

Neither Britian, nor America has any imperialistic motives in China. Britian to-day holds more than enough of the world, and her statesmen are trying to better the conditions of those already under British rule. America's record in China is unique in the diplomatic history of the world. Her hands have been clean from the standpoint of ulterior motives, and her expression of good will to China on different occasions are too well-known to need mention here. It is also a well-known fact that France has been friendly to China for a long time. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen once said he regarded France as a good old friend of China on whose good-will China could safely rely.

It is alleged that Japan may provoke war with America. Japan has proved her friendliness to China by giving up Tsingtao and by promoting the cultural movement. The one great idea occupying the mind of the Chinese statesmen of Japan of to-day is how to help China without interfering in her domestic affairs. Several Japanese statesmen have expressed their great anxiety over the disturbed conditions in China. It is an absurdity to think that Japan has any imperialistic motives in China or she wants to see China remain divided against itself. School children may think so, but not students of the economic and political situation in the Far East. Japan has educated tens of thousands of young Chinese in her universities, and enabled them to serve their country. No nation in the world admires Chinese culture more than Japan who has not forgotten the debt of gratitude she owes to the great Republic. Both China and Japan are drawing closer to each other.

The immigration question has produced some bitterness in Japan, but she knows well that this is not the view of the people of America where there are many right-thinking men who have condemned the exclusion of the Japanese. She is waiting to see that the injustice inflicted on Japan by America will be modified. Japan has never provoked an international war in her long history. She is being rapidly democratised, and to-day there is more democracy in Japan than in the Republic of China. The Peace movement in Japan is stronger than ever, and the one-sided patriotism of the Meiji era has given place to an enlightened patriotism in the brilliant Taisho era. In fact there is no talk of war in Japan and the pacific tendencies are so strong that every year fewer and fewer students are attracted to the military college in Tokyio.

America is the hope of the world. It is the home of political idealism, and the peace movement is ever present. It is no exaggeration to say that the American navy will some day be used for peaceful purposes.

From the foregoing facts it is clear that none of the Powers interested in the Far East is in a combative temper. The only cause of friction is the civil war in China. As long as China keeps her door open, and has internal peace, allowing free trade there is no danger in the Pacific.

In the interest of the future peace in the Pacific it is very necessary that Japan, America, Britain and France must have a common peace-preserving policy and lend a helping hand to China. Mutual suspicions and misunderstandings between Euro-America and Asia are full of dangerous possibilities. For the good of humanity, East and West must learn to cooperate, and China is the field where this cooperation can be practised. It will be useful if the nationals of the Big Five in the Far East unite themselves into an organization with the object of helping China and preserving peace in the Pacific.

Very truly yours,
H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, May 1, 1925.

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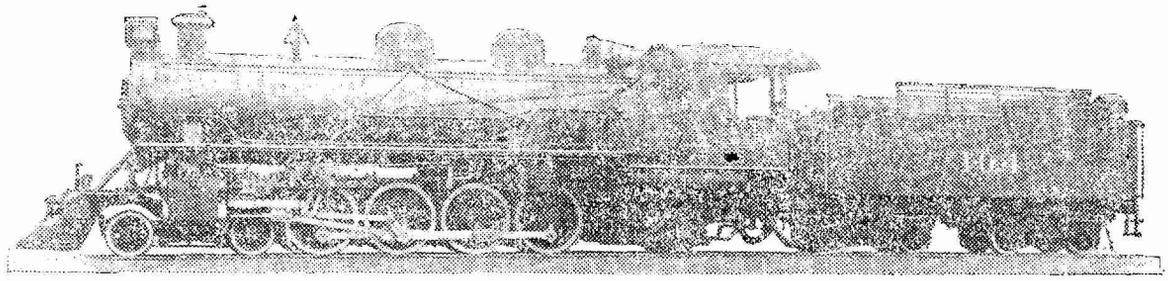

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Men and Events

Headline in a Shanghai daily: "Powder Magazine Blows Up In Foochow, Kuling Twenty." Powder does do strange things.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Union Club of China is planned to be held at the Club, 38 Avenue Edward VII, on Friday, May 8, at 12:15 o'clock.

R. R. Service of the Y. M. C. A., formerly stationed in Chungking, and now residing in Berkley, California, with his family, are expecting to return to Shanghai in early September.

Dr. Hsu En-Yuen, vice-president of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce, after spending the winter months in Shanghai at his home, Siccawei, departed for Peking on Sunday evening, May 3, where he will spend the summer. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hsu and their small daughter Ida.

The week of May 4-9, was the sixteenth annual journalism week at the University of Missouri. Many people interested in newspaper work gather each year at Columbia, Mo. to gain new ideas to aid them further in the progressiveness of the respective communities which they represent.

The first weekly tea party to be given during the season at the Union Club by its members was held on the afternoon of May 7, from 4:30 to 7:30 p. m. Dancing; mahjongg, and billiards comprised the program for the afternoon. A large crowd of foreign and Chinese members and their guests were present.

Material comprising the program of the Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, to be held in Houston, Texas, during the week of May 9, covers a wide range of subjects concerning advertising, economic questions and reports from various delegates from all sections of the United States.

The Moral Welfare News, published by the Moral Welfare League, Shanghai, for April 28, has been received. The publication contains interesting editorial on the Ratepayer's Meeting, accounts of the work accomplished by the society in Shanghai, and a general summary of conditions in Singapore, as well as a detailed account of what constitutes a geisha girl.

The new clubhouse of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club was formally dedicated last Sunday afternoon at a tea attended by members and their friends. The new structure replaces the building which was damaged in the earthquake of September 1, 1923, and shaken down by the quake of January 13, last year. The new clubhouse was built at a cost of Yen 40,000. The club has a membership of approximately 200.

A joint dinner of business and missionary men was held at the American Club on the evening of Thursday, May 7, when the following subjects were discussed: friendly relations between China and America are a real asset and should be preserved; there is apparently a decline, is it real; if real, to what cause is the decline due; what remedial measures may be taken; etc. Major Arthur Bassett and the Rev. E. C. Lobenstine were scheduled to open the discussion.

The Overseas Writers in New York, had as their guest of honor on April 17, at the Hamilton Hotel, H. E. Tsunee Matsudaira, Ambassador to Japan, at luncheon. Ambassador Matsudaira, discussed Japanese-American relations, with especial reference to the important subject of immigration. Mr. Matsudaira, who assumed his post sometime ago, was chief of the Far Eastern Divisions of the Japanese Foreign Office, and a member of the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference.

More and more Japanese parents are putting their children into foreign dress, says an American newspaper man in a dispatch. The shops of Tokyo are full of little dresses, aprons and hats. From an aesthetic point of view this is regarded as a mistake, for the gay kimono is a much more attractive garment than a dark flannel dress and far more becoming to the little Japanese tots. But parents find that foreign dress allows greater freedom of action, and as girls are going in for athletic sports, full skirts and bloomers are better adapted to the purpose.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, is planning to attend the National Foreign Trade Convention, to be held in Seattle, June 24, 25, and 26. He will be available to business men coming from China in assisting them in making connections, etc. This is the first of the National Foreign Trade Conventions to which foreign delegates have been invited to participate and it is expected that a large number will attend. James A. Farrell, chairman of the Convention will preside. Mr. Arnold plans to sail for Seattle on the *s. s. President Grant*, leaving Shanghai May 25, accompanied by his family.

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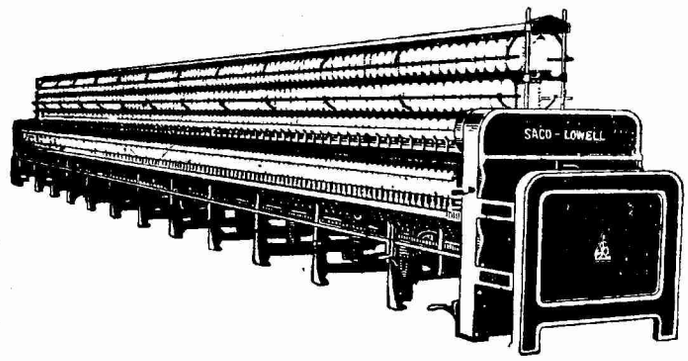

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1329

Who's Who in China

Mr. S. C. Chang
張士釗

The New Minister of Education, concurrently Minister of Justice, Mr. S.C. Chang, is a returned student from Japan and England, and an eminent scholar of today. He pursued his studies in Japan for quite a number of years, where he became a revolutionist, and then he went to study in England where he majored in politics and law. After the revolution of 1911, he devoted most of his time to literary work and edited the famous magazine named *The Tiger*. When he returned, he entered the political circle and distinguished himself as one of the prominent politicians and statesmen of China. He worked hard to bring about the union of the North and the South, and so, when in 1919 the Shanghai Peace Conference took place, he was one of the delegates of the South. After the failure of the Conference, and the break-up of the Southern government, he took the opportunity again to study in Europe, mainly in England, Germany and France, being appointed by the government to be special delegate to investigate education in Europe. In 1922 he came back to China, and, being a staunch advocate of the doctrine of the salvation of China through agriculture, was appointed President of the Peking National College of Agriculture. As he opposed the illegal presidential election through bribery, he left the Peking government and again devoted his time to literary work in Shanghai. When the *coup d'etat* of last October took place, he came to Peking again to assume the post of Minister of Justice. As he is a profound scholar, he is now concurrently Acting Minister of Education. He plans to devote his time in the future to education. It is, therefore, expected that under his able ministership a new regime in order and discipline will be inaugurated throughout the Chinese educational world.

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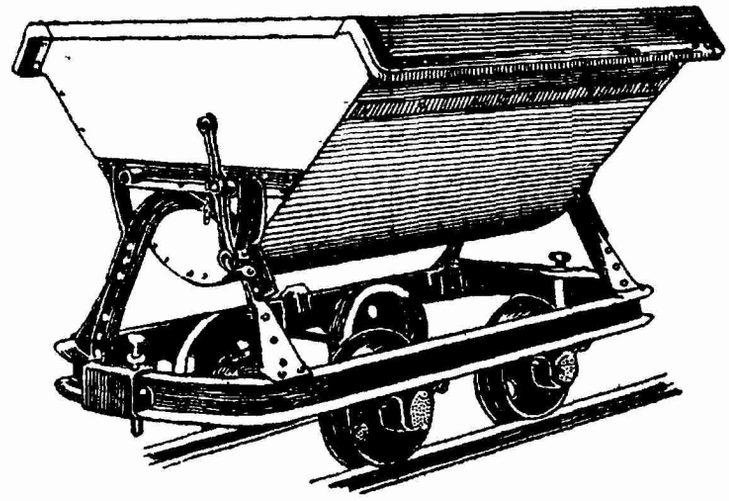

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News from Central China

Owing to shortage of coal supply and the difficulty in securing stock of copper ingot, the Wuchang Government Mint has announced that operations will be suspended within a few days.

Discussion on the cigarette surtax took place on Arpil 30 between Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan and two foreign representatives of the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. who were invited over to the yamen in Wuchang by the Marshal.

Owing to hostilities in Szechuen telegraphic communication beiween Chungking and Ichang is interrupted, and telegrams from Hankow for the Upper Yangtze can only reach as far as Ichang.

The nomination of Li Hwa-tang, editor and publisher of the *Kuo Min Hsin Pao*, one of the oldest Chinese newspapers in Hankow, to the post of Finance Commissioner of Hupeh is announced this week. Mr. Li has assumed his office during the week-end.

Revolt among the troops under the command of Wang Yu-ching, Associate Tupan of Hupeh and Defence Commissioner of the Upper Yangtze is rumored from Ichang. General Wang's subordinate officers are reported to be conspiring to overthrow Wang's command, and in consequence much concern is felt by the Ichang community.

The new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hupeh, Hu Chung, has appointed Hu Tu-chuen to be deputy of the Mixed Court for the foreign Concessions of Hankow. Mr. Hu was formerly a member of the Hupeh Provincial Assembly.

A meeting was held last Saturday by the native carpenters of Hankow at their guild, where it was decided that they should demand higher wages in view of the high cost of living. The carpenters threaten to call a general strike when they fail to get the increase.

The Foo Shin Film Manufacturing Co. has been established in the French Concession of Hankow. The new company is a Chinese concern and is now advertising for students to join the training classes in preparation for film making.

A memorandum has been presented by the Hupeh government to the Ministry of Communications suggesting that the 300 li of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway embankment which has been completed should be utilized for a road for running motor busses.

The delegates of Hunan and Hupeh to the Central China Inter-Provincial athletic meet held at Nanchang, have returned to their homes with Hunan carrying the first honor with a very good record and Hupeh capturing the second place.

The rebel forces under Hsiung Keh-wu and Tsai Chu-yu who tried in vain to attack western Hunan have been completely defeated by troops despatched by Governor Chao Heng-ti. Hsiung is moving the remnants of his troops back to Szechuen. Governor Chao has already appointed General Ho Lung Garrison Commissioner of Lichow.

The Chinese press in Hankow reports that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is very sick at Yochow, and has ordered his representative in Hankow to appoint a Japanese doctor to proceed to Yochow to take care of him.

Shipping on the Upper Yangtze is beginning its season the water in the river having begun to rise. A busy and competitive year is anticipated between shipping companies, and more steamers will be seen on the river than ever before. A passenger from Ichang already reports that there were no less than 36 steamers waiting for high water in that port that Friday.

The merchants in Hankow have decided to make a move against the light weight copper coins which are being constantly sent down to Hankow from the Mint in Changsha, Hunan, and at a meeting of the Native Bankers Association last Tuesday, a resolution was passed that debased coins would not be accepted in future in all inter-bank transactions.

Many Russians have made their way to the interior points as far west as Wanhsien and Chungking in Szechuen Province. They are as usual without occupation and penniless, and more or less beggars. They receive very bad treatment from the Chinese, it is alleged.

Brisk shipments of brick tea are being made in Hankow by the Asiatic Trading Corporation, which has recently concluded a contract with the Russian Tea Trust for 300,000 poods (36 lb) of green and black brick tea. The consignments are made through direct loading at Hankow by vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet calling at this port, and delivery will be completed at the end of June. Practically all the brick tea factories in Hankow have opened this year, and are

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having a comparatively more prosperous season than in previous years. The purchase was made by the Russian Tea Trust, and payment is to be made in London.

The Peking government has appointed Shih Ying to be president of the Wuchang Government Teachers College and at the same time issued instructions to the Ministry of Education to proceed with the enlargement of the Wuchang Commercial School. Funds for the above institutions are to be derived from the rice tax in Hepeh.

Tang Shao-yi, former Prime Minister, arrived in Hankow this morning from Shanghai. Despite political rumors, Mr. Tang's trip is said to be on private business only, and he will stay only for a short while returning to Shanghai on the same steamer. Mr. Tang is warmly received by the Cantonese community in Hankow.

General Yang Sen has announced his determination to crush the rebellion in Szechuen lead by practically all the principal generals against himself. He is reported to be very successful, having captured Luchow. Aside from the strong army he also has the support of local militia throughout the province.

A very extensive anti-Japanese demonstration has been planned by the Hankow People's Diplomatic Association to take place on May 4, the National Humiliation Day. Representations have also been to the Foreign Office in Hankow urging the Commissioner to settle an outstanding case of Japanese maltreating the Chinese.

A drive for relief fund is reported to have been pushed forward in Changsha for the purpose of obtaining money for the relief of the poor whose homes have been destroyed by the recent big fire in Changsha. The Changsha Chamber of Commerce is doing its best to take care of the homeless women and children.

On the approach of the annual high water season, the Hupeh governor will shortly entertain the leading merchants of Hankow to discuss the repairing and construction of dykes as a precaution against flood. The Governor is contemplating raising $400,000 for dyke repair purposes.

The military officers who were responsible for the collision of trains at Siaolichia Chwang on the Peking-Hankow Railway are reported have been arrested by the Honan military authorities, and will be punished for their misconduct.

The Chungking Chamber of Commerce is working hard to secure rice from other places in order to help reduce the high prices now prevailing. The very cheapest grade still sells for $3.10 and up and the better grades are over $4 per ton.

The Wuchang Electric Light Co. has announced that new shares will be issued to raise $1,150,000 in order to finance an extension plan of the company, including the purchase of more equipment and machinery. Shares amounting to $350,000 have been subscribed by the present shareholders and the other $800,000 are offered for public sale. The Company was established in 1915 with a capital of $350,000. With its present equipment, the Company is supplying over 50,000 lamps of 16 candle power.

Hankow, May 2, 1925.

News from South China

Compania Motor Omnibus Oriental, of Macao, is inaugurating a motor bus service between Macao, Portuguese, to the Chinese territory, Chinshan, hoping eventually to extend the facility to Shek-kie, Heungshan, now known as Chungshan, in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen (Sun Chungshan), the late Kuomintang chief and a native son of Heungshan, one of the leading five districts of Kwangtung.

In place of Vice-Admiral Sir A. F. Everett, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station of the British Navy, who departed for home from Hongkong recently, Rear-Admiral D. Murray-Anderson, who has been senior officer on the Yangtze since 1923, is temporarily acting as chief commanding pending the arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Alexander Sinclair, Rear-Admiral Murray-Anderson arrived at Hongkong April 22nd. On April 24, Rear-Admiral Murray-Anderson and Governor Edwards Stubbs of Hongkong exchanged official visits.

Mrs. Wong To-shuen, wife of the interpreter of Messrs. Deacons, has the distinction of being the first Chinese woman to fly in Hongkong. She went up April 19, with Mr. Abbott in his Curtiss aeroplane, *Felix*, and flew over the harbor.

The garrison at Hongkong is to be maintained at the following strength in the coming year:-Royal Artillery, three batteries, 311 of all ranks; Koyal Engineers, eight officers and 37 men; Royal Corps of Signals, one officer and 14 men; infantry, one battalion of 881 of all ranks; Royal Army Service Corps, three officers and 17 men; Royal Army Ordnance, five officers and 32 men; Royal Army

Medical Corps, seven officers and 37 men; together with Colonial and Indian Troops, 66 officers and 1,553 and various detachments, making a total of 3,015 of all ranks and arms.

Consequent to the commandeering of rice by Kuomintang troops at Boccas Trigris, through which imports to Canton must pass, and the interference with the oil and the flour trades by other taxation than the usual Customs duty, prices of these articles on the Canton market have been unsteady for some time. According to the 72 Commercial Guilds quotations of April 24, rice was selling from $8. 30 to $1.2 40 a picul; kerosene oil, $9.40 to $10.80 a case; and flour, $4.40 to $5.25 a sack. Later reports, but not in the Guild quotations, stated that flour was selling at $8.00 a sack. A month ago kerosene oil was sold at about $6.00.

Deferring to the protest of the workers connected with the jade and ten other manufacturings popularly considered as luxuries in Canton, for which products a luxury tax of three to six per cent was recently imposed, the acting Generalissimo of the Kuomintang Army in Canton on April 24, temporarily postponed the date for the enforcement of the tax. The tax was to have been put into force on April 1, but on account of opposition, it was postponed to April 16. The present postponement is indefinite. On April 22, and 23, more than 10,000 workers surrounded the Government House petitioning the Generalissimo and did not disperse till late in the evening, when words were circulated that the enforcement of the tax would be temporarily suspended. The workers are asserting that they will fight until the tax is removed for good.

Persons near the Bolshevist circles in Canton are discounting the charges of the Kuomintang opponents that the recent capture of two well-known Hongkong Chinese merchants by bandits in the uniforms of the Reds in the Southern Capital was an act of retaliation on the part of certain political leaders. For the last few weeks in Canton the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Asiatic Petroleum Oil Company, and the Texas Oil Company, together with others, have been co-operating with Chinese dealers in kerosene oil in their protest against further taxation, contending that the proposed stamp duty on kerosene oil is contrary to the provisions of Chinese-foreign treaties, which recognize but the Customs duty. On the same ground, Chinese dealers in Canton in the flour trade are also suspending their imports of this article, in order to force the local authorities to repeal the stamp duty on flour. The Hongkong Chinese merchants, who are responsible for the reshipments of most of the foreign goods to Canton, have not been shipping kerosene oil, flour, and other articles up the West River for the some time in large quantity, thus depriving the pirates in troop uniforms and politicians wearing badges of tax collectors of no little opportunity, to enrich themselves at the expenses of the traders. Opponents to the Bolshevists have it that the capture of a Standard Oil Company compradore for the ransom of $500,000, kidnapping of a Hongkong Nam Pak Hong merchant in order to exact $48,000, and the recent detention of more than 15 rice junks carrying rice from Hongkong to Canton have political connections, but so far there is no evidence to support the accusation. Mr. Chan Kim-tong, the Nam Pak Hong Chinese merchant of Hongkong, who was taken while on a ferry in Canton Harbor, has been heard from. The Hongkong Standard Oil Company company compradore's whereabouts in still urknown. So far the Canton authorities have not seen fit to abolish the stamp duty on Kerosene oil and flour largely imported from America.

The question of dividing the $5,000,000 from the *Fantan* and the $1,500,000 from the *Pak-kop-piao* Gambling Tax in Canton among the several mercenary troop units may lead to a local armed conflict, it is feared. General Fan Shek-shang of the 2nd Yunnanese Corps, who has been enjoying the proceeds for the past year, is now at Kwangsi warring the invasion of General Tang Chi-yao, but he has written back that he still considers himself the monopolist of the traffic. In the meantime, both General Yang His-min and General Liu Chen-huan, both strong militarists in the city for the time being, are seeking to control the traffic.

Of the 500 labor delegates coming to attend the Second National Conference of Chinese Labor to be held at Canton beginning May Day, 200 are expected from other ports and cities than the cities of the Kwangtung Province and Hongkong. Canton and vicinity, including Hongkong, expect to have 300 delegates.

The Kuomintang Military Academy at Whampoa, near Canton, said to be subsidized by Soviet funds, is considering the possibility of removing the institution to Swatow, where the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang will also be removed. The Academy is offering short course in military science and tactics which may be completed in six months. Cadets are trained to carry out Kuomintang political principles as well as to lead Kuomintang troops.

H. W.

Canton, April 25, 1925.

News from West China

One hundred and fifty public rickshas, scores of private ones, bicycles, and now motor cycles, are taking advantage of the new pavements. Motor cars have been ordered, but it may be autumn before they arrive. We seem very near to civilization when we are out on the new streets, but when we consider the journey necessary to get road rollers, steam rollers, motor cars, etc., etc. to us we feel very much isolated. With the opening of steam navigation on the Upper Yangtze we will have better facilities.

Hydro Electric Power will not be a stranger to Szechwan if the plans of General Yang Sen can be carried into effect. He started a small plant at Luchow when he was there a few years ago. After being driven out General Yang had no opportunity to see it completed. Recently it has been finished and is now grinding out lights for the city of Luchow. There is much greater opportunity here on the Chengtu Plain and General Yang has been personally to the site where the first plant is projected. In making this journey he started from the city at 7 a. m., rode 55 li, made his inspection, rode home the entire 55 li, without getting down from his horse and entered the city before 4 p. m. He promises half the sum necessary to build the plant, when it becomes possible to go on with the work, and shows enthusiasm for every sort of industrial development.

The usual spring events have passed off one by one and now is the season "when kings go forth to war." The annual fair has dwindled to nothingness. Arbor Day, April 5, passed off without a hitch in the arrangements. It is estimated that more than 100,000 people went with General Yang to plant trees. The site was the same as last year, and the young trees that had survived the year were an encouragement to this year's endeavor In addition to the students of all the schools General Yang had ordered the local Millita to turn out.

In connection with the arbor day athletic events, the students of the government schools, who made much trouble last year over inclusion of foreigners among the judges and referees, went a step further in their anti-foreign and anti-Christian propaganda and refused to have the students of Mission schools compete in the events. There is a University, under Mission management, in Chengtu and the students have had much more training than the students in the Government schools. This has led to a natural jealousy, it being taken for granted that all the prizes would go to them if they competed with the others. The end of the squabble was that the students of the University put on their own events and their results were compared with the official results. In pole-vaulting, high jumping, broad jumping and other events their results were the best, but will not be officially recognized.

Into the midst of the games came the report of war, but that did not hinder the next item on the program. Amid all these festivities and institutions the Memorial service to Dr. Sun Yat Sen was in mind, but it had to take its place. There is not a great deal of enthusiasm for the Kwomingtang here just now. The leaders of that party were driven out last year and since then the party has not been prominent. But nevertheless, a very representative gathering of men paid their respects to the great man to-day at the formal Chinese sacrifice usually held on such occasions. The students of the schools, who had marched last week with their banners and flags to the althletic meet returned again to the same place to bow three times before the man whose history has been so interwoven with that of their land for the past twenty years.

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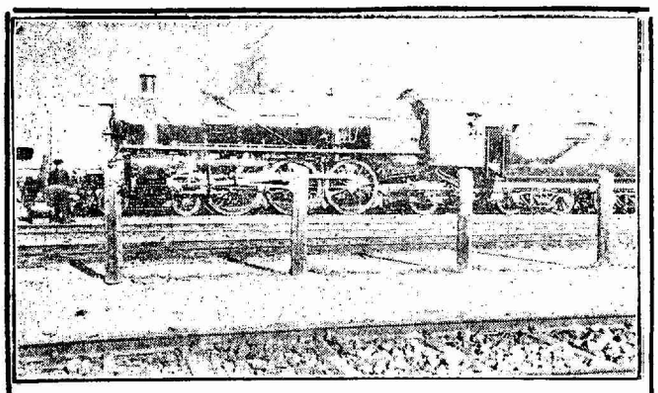

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The Week in the Far East

The Reorganization Conference, the calling of which was one Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's first and most important moves after assuming office as Provisional Chief Executive, formally came to an end on April 21. Two days later the Military Affairs Committee of the Conference formally concluded its sittings. The Financial Committee already had ended. Shortly after the ending of the Conference, announcement was made of the plans for a Provisional Senate, which is to be called in the near future and which will take the place of a Parliament, pending, presumably, the establishment of a formal government and new elections. The Reorganization Conference went out of existence with notably little comment—indicating a general feeling in indifference toward its efforts. "The promises of a real settlement of China's problems," comments the *Peking Leader*, "have in no way been fulfilled." The Peking correspondent for the *N. C. D. N.* (*Shanghai*) laments the fact that although the Conference was noted for the good behavior and able discussions of various subjects, that it "should have been so barren of results."

Getting Ready for Customs Parley

"The Chinese government," according a Chinese newspaper article appearing in the *Far Eastern Times*, (*Peking*), "is making preparations for the holding of the Customs Conference which will take place before long, as the Gold Franc Case has been settled, removing the obstacle placed in the way by France's non-ratification of the Washington Treaties. It is learned that the abolition of likin and reorganization of foreign loans will be demanded by the Powers concerned before they will agree to the increase of tariff. To these two questions the Government is paying serious attention.

It has been suggested to the Government, that, while tariff increase will be more than sufficient to make up the loss to be sustained by the abolition of likin, the income to be received through the 2.5 surtax, amounting to over twenty million dollars a year, may be used as security for a big loan for the reorganization of all foreign loans. Others suggest that the tariff increase may be offered as a second security and that there is no need to make another big foreign loan for that purpose. The two suggestions are under consideration by the Government."

Kuomintang End Thought Near

A critical political and military situation exists in Canton according to all reports. The latest of these are not in the least encouraging. The trouble lies between the Cantonese forces and the Yunnanese mercenary troops of Canton, and it appears that the Cantonese have the upper hand and that the Kuomintang is consideraing a wide-spread retreat and withdrawal of its remaining resources. "The simple fact is that the Yunnanese armies really dominate Canton already," says the Canton correspondent for the *China Press* (Shanghai), "although the final showdown has not yet occured."

Another Civil war?

There have been repeated rumors that North China will see another out-break of civil war this summer. During the last week these reports have been strenghtened by the news of troop movements near Tientsin. It is asserted that the oppossing factions will be Fengtien and the "Triple Alliance," represented by Feng Yu-hsaing, Sun Yueh and Yueh Wei-chun, successor to Hu Ching-yi. No one is certain when

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friction will result in open hostilities, but there are some, says the Tientsin correspondent for the *N. C. D. N.* (*Shanghai*), who believe that it may happen within a month's time. The general opinion, however, seems to be that fighting will actually occur before the summer is out. A somewhat different outlook is taken by the Peking News Agency in a dispatch to *Far Eastern Times*, "There will be at last two years of peace in the country" is the optimistic views expressed by an official, according to the agency. It argues thus: "As no opposition has been raised by any of the powerful militarists against the Gold Franc settlement the Government will thus be relieved of financial difficulty. The appointment of General Chang Tsung-chang as Tupan of Shantung and General Chiang Teng-hsuan as Commander-in-Chief of Bandit-Suppression of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Shantung has given satisfaction. There is no sign of hostility in any quarter against Fengtien. In Peking every thing is quiet; there is no need of a reorganization of the present Cabinet. Therefore it is believed that the Government can carry on peacefully and peace may prevail in the country or at least in North China for two years.

Hulutao As A Great Harbor

Reports state that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has issued instructions for the work to be commenced at once on the construction of a great harbor at Hulutao. This point, which is well up in the Liaotung Gulf, has the possibility of being made into one of the great sea ports of China, and, if properly developed of becoming the principle sea outlet for Manchuria——replacing Dairen in this respect.

Government Changes Orderly

"From the official reports received by the government, it seems that the changes in the Turpanship of Honan, Shantung and Anhui have been carried out without any hitch," ventures the *The Peking Leader*. "General Cheng Shih-chi is now waiting for General Chang Tsung-chang to take ever his Shantung post. After he has formally handed over his official duties to his successor, General Cheng will visit Peking and have an audience with the Chief Executive before he proceeds to Anhui. Mr. Wang Yi-tang has wired the government to the effect that the Anhui troops are ready to welcome General Cheng Shih-chi as their new military chief and he assures General Cheng that his assumption of office as Anhui Tupan will meet with no opposition.

General Sun Yueh, the Civil Governor of Honan, is asking the government for ten days' sick leave. It is said that General Sun has really been compelled by ill health to apply for such sick leave.

General Yueh Wei-tsun, the newly appointed Tupan of Honan, reports to the government that he has assumed office."

Japan Raises Peking Legation to Embassy

A dispatch from Tokyo says that it has been authoritatively announced that the Japanese Legation in Peking has been raised to the rank of Embassy, promoting Mr. Yoshizawa, the present minister, to Ambassador. Following this announcement the Chinese government, says a Chinese newspaper in the *Far Eastern Times*, "may follow Japan's example by appointing Ambassadors to Great Britain, the United States, France, Japan, Russia and Italy." According to this article, a decision is said to have been reached that Dr. Alfred Sze be appointed Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, Dr. W. W. Yen to the United States, Mr. Chen Lu to France, Mr. Wang Jung-pao to Japan, Dr. C. T. Wang to Russia, and Mr. Tang Tsai-fu to Italy, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, Charge d'Affaires in Lundon, will be promoted to be Chinese Minister to Spaio, Mr. Liu Chung-chieh transferred to Belgium and Mr. Wang Kwangchi, now Minister to Belgium, will be allowed to resign.

China-Russia Conference Soon

The long delayed conference between China and Russia, provided for in the Peking and the Mukden treaties signed last year, will probably sit next month, according to the venacular press. Dr. C. T. Wang, in a *Reuter's* dispatch, stated that four important questions would be discussed. Mongolia was not one of these questions. It had been thought some time ago that there would have to be negotiations with regard to China's rights in Mongolia and with regard to the withdrawal of Russian troops. But the Soviet had now agreed to recognise China's sovereignty over Mongolia and had withdrawn her troops, so the Mongolian question might no longer be regarded as a cause of possible contention between the two countries.

The four chief questions to be discussed were (1) the Chinese Eastern Railway, (2) the navigation of rivers, (3) the delimitation of frontiers and (4) a general commercial treaty.

"The boundary question," says the *Japan Times* (Tokyo) editorially, "is generally expected also to occasion more or less differences of view at the Conference, even though it is to be confined to the line of denunciation between the Three Eastern Provinces and Russian territory of Siberia.

War-lord Chang is anxious to recover that part which Russia appropriated to herself without her proper title. One may be inclined to suspect that the conclusion of the Conference will find China, accepting for good the provision of the Mukden agreement, which says that the present de facto line shall constitute the permanent boundary in the event of two countries failing to agree on the exact location of the boundary line."

Japan Has Her Troubles

Along with the report from Tokyo of the arrest of two young Japanese on the charge of attempting the life of Premier Kato, comes a dispatch to the *Peking Daily News* concerning the "regine of terror in Tokyo and other large cities." Although reports of this nature are generally avoided or suppressed in Japan, the report states "intimidation, violence and unlawful demonstration are prevalent in Tokyo and other big cities. They are reactionaries calling themselves royalists, or pure nationalists, like Fascists in Italy. Recently many prominent persons, including Viscount Goto, Mr. Yukio Ozaki, M. P., Mr. K. Ikki, ex-minister of Education, were their victims, though they escaped with or without slight injuries. Proprietors and Editors of influential papers were also threatened by these mob-like rogues. Even M. Kopp, the new Russian Ambassador, aroused the anger of these reactionaries by his speech in Harbin on his way to Japan. This was why police authorities had to take a very strict precaution on his arrival at Tokyo. Against their rampant violence even the police authorities are at their wits end knowing not how to deal with them.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—A weak undertone prevailed in our market throughout the past week and prices fluctuatively declined over a tael as compared with last week's level and business transacted may be said to have been very limited during the period under review. Aside from the speculative features, the chief developments of the week centered in Bulls unloading, consequent on the heavy drop in Mid-Americans during the early part of the week, the dullness of the yarn market and the very poor demand emanating from the local spinners. However, at the close a steadier undertone is transpiring in sympathy with the recovery in both Mid-Americans and Indians.

Taking into consideration the meager demand on the part of consumers for the raw material and the practically dormant state of the yarn market, we believe the indications for successful operations appear now on the bear side, so that if any temporary firmness should develop in the speculative market, we would advise our friends to take advantage of such moments to sell. In taking this view, it should not be overlooked that it might be well at times to take advantage of weak markets to secure accrued profits with the view of selling out in strong markets.

Yarn.—Nothing bullish has come to light since our last report was issued. Our markets during the interval continue steady to weak with a feeling of assurance that no firmness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come. Business for export has been booked some 4,000 to 5,000 Bales in all counts and chops of local products.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 13.00
„ -Middling last reported.... 13.65
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May..... 407
Fully Good Broach, July/Aug.. 462
Fully Good Broach, April/May..458
Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 24.30 Spot.
24.06 May.
24.17 July.
23.79 Oct.
24.01 Dec.
23.70 Jan.
Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf.....	Tls.	43.00
Shanghai, Spot.....	„	40.75
M. Ginned, Spot.....	„	41.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	„	41.25
Ningpo, Spot.....	„	39.00

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

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NOTICE

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the Stockholders of M. S. Crow, Inc. will be held at the offices of Davies and Bryan, attorneys-at-law, No. 4 Hongkong Road, on Tuesday, June 16, 1925, at 10 o'clock a.m. The object of such meeting is to pass the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it is the desire of all the Stockholders of M. S. Crow, Inc. to change the name of said Corporation to The Jade Tree, Inc.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED: That the name, style and title of this Corporation be changed from M. S. Crow, Inc. to The Jade Tree, Inc., by which latter name it shall hereafter be known.

(Signed) **M. S. Crow,**
J. S. Potter.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2611
FLORA MAY CARNCROSS,	Estate No. 590
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Flora May Carncross, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 9, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARY G. KESLER,
Executrix.

May 9, 1925. Chinkiang, China.

32-314

New Books and Publications

Europe and Emigration

European Bankruptcy and Emigration. By Helmer Key. London: Methuen and Co. 1924.

Many books have been written on the subject of the tangled post-bellum problems of Europe tending to confuse rather than illuminate the way to settlement but here is a real contribution. The author is the editor of the *Svenska Daghladet*, a Stockholm newspaper which has proved the medium for expression of many valuable economic policies referring to Europe. The theme is the need for a comprehensive emigration scheme, based on Anglo-American co-operation—Britain having the colonizing experience and America having the surplus money—to save Europe from bankruptcy. He bases all his arguments on one central point, namely that Europe, as a result of the war, is speeding along the way to bankruptcy, German is being restrained from recovery by France's military policy based on her desire for complete security, and the only way for rehabilitating Europe is by opening up new markets, which means, in brief, that the open spaces of the world should be colonized by the surplus population of European countries.

In the struggle for the new markets, the author points out, altho the United States captured some of the markets belonging to the belligerent nations during the war the pre-war trading nations, headed by Great Britain, are regaining lost ground. In seeking for this solvent of European problems the author dismisses the vaunted wealth of Russia as a mere illusion: Russia, he says, only existed on loans, chiefly from France, in the Tzarist regime, and the Soviet's desire for a foreign loan is inspired solely on the same realization that Russia cannot function without foreign capital. He therefore concentrates attention on the Pacific. As a result of the war and the elevation of Japanese influence he traces the effect of Asiatic penetration in the countries bordering on the Pacific and makes the important point by showing the statistical disproportion of the populations of the American continent, the Pacific islands and the Asiatic countries, that unless the white races take action they are bound to recede before the peaceful penetration of the Asiatics.

The territory he picks out as eminently suitable for European development and which will, at the same time, balance the population ratio is Latin America with its tremendous resources of timber, oil, coal, iron ore, precious metals, precious stones and its agricultural potentialities. In Latin America is the territory where Europe's surplus population can be settled to develop the resources and create the new markets, and also raise a barrier against Asiatic penetration. "Everything points to the utilization of the natural resources of Latin-America as the great task to which mankind must direct its attention. It is the white people of Europe who must take a vigorous part....It must, however, be fully understood that the question is not only one of business and of creating new markets but of doing a great service to civilization. The native race of Latin-America must be raised up by mixing with white."

Finally, there is the color problem which makes the colonization of the American continent one of supreme importance. To quote the author: "I only want to lay the greatest possible stress upon the pressing demand that, unless we are to be threatened with the final collapse of white civilization, the western shores of both American continents must be exclusively reserved for white colonization. Otherwise, the Pacific will sooner or later become a yellow *mare clausum*, which would mean the hegemony of the world definitely transferred from the white to the yellow race." P. F.

Some Preachers and a Journalist

Great Preachers As Seen By A Journalist, by Wm. G. Shepherd. Fleming H. Revell Co: New York. G$1.50

The author is an interesting writer but he has not thought deeply on matters of religion and its modern problems. He does not seem to be aware of it, but he is actually a Fundamentalist himself. What he says, therefore, about "rock-ribbed Fundamentalists" will be very satisfactory to Fundamentalists, but will not seem very penetrating to a Modernist. On the other hand, because he has not thought deeply, what he says about a man like Dr. Fosdick will not be entirely satisfactory to his fellow Fundamentalists.

Of course, a book which is well written and tells about such men as David James Burrell, Harry Emerson Fosdick, John Timothy Stone, Christian F. Reisner, Francis J. McConnell and others like them is sure to be interesting and worthwhile to a large public. J. M. Y.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Apr. 22th.	Sale Price Apr. 29.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Apr. 29.
Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st., Mtge	6	July 1, 1949	100⅛	100½	5.95
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	99½	98¾	8.15
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S.F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97½	97½	7.75
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	87½	87	7.60
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101⅝	102	6.80
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	75	76¼	8.05
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	85	86½	8.55
French Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	88	90	7.95
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	93½	94½	7.55
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	99½	99¾	6.05
Kingdom of Denmark S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1942	101¼	101½	5.90
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan.	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	100¼	100⅜	6.40
Swedish Government S. F. Loan	5½	Nov. 1, 1954	99½	99½	5.60
Can. Pac. RR. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80	80½	4.97
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	84½	86	7.15
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	94¾	96¾	7.35
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	93¾	93¾	7.65
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.	7	Feb. 1, 1945	92	92	7.80
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st. Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	91½	91½	6.60
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1939	99	96¾	6.84
Republic of Finland S.F. Loan	7	Mar. 1, 1950	94	94	7.55
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	100½	102	6.75

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.
These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 29. German Chancellor insists that Rhineland must be freed.——Recent Communist outrages in Paris are likely to cause an incident with Soviet Embassy in that city.

April 30. Budget in London is brought to a close by refusal of Labor members to give Winston Churchill a hearing.——Prince George, Midshipman in H. M. Navy, starts for China station.——New movement for reconciliation with Russia, on theory that she is ready to pay debts is started in London.——New taxes on beer and tobacco in London balance the budget.

April 31. Prince of Wales is installed Chancellor of the Cape University in characteristic style.—— Mr. Churchill states that yield from silk taxes will balance reduction on income tax.——American naval authorities have laid down keel of a mine laying submarine of unparalleled size.——British experts invent 16-inch projectile of unequalled armour piercing power——New phase of prohibitionist tolerance is reported from Indianapolis.

May 1. First Lord Admirality announces Britain's preparedness for a further limitation of armaments.—— Prince of Wales visit to the Cape has happiest results among Cape Dutch.

May 2. Gold Standard Bill passes its second reading in House of Commons——French municipal elections show gains for the Left bloc but Communists routed.——House of Commons, London approves China Indemnity Bill to be devoted to beneficient purposes.——League parley on Arms trade opens session.

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32-315

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D.Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 4, 1925, Cause No. 2619, In re adoption of Era Belle Saarjenko, a minor; testimony taken of R. W. Paul; F. W. Paul; A. Y. Saarjenko; submitted.
" 4, " " " 1410, M. G. Rabenow v. P. A. Grimes and A. H. Woods; on motion for reconsideration; motion denied.
" 4, " " " 2603, Smith v. Smith; testimony taken of B. I. Smith; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 2, 1925, Civil No. 204, W. W. Worthington v. H. V. Bernard; testimony taken of W. W. Worthington; H. V. Bernard; N. A. Viloudaki; P. Fee; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

May 1, 1925, Cause No. 2618, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. J. Eichwald; order of discontinuance.
" 1. " " " 2410, Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; order overruling demurrer.
" 4, " " " 2619, In re adoption of Era Belle Saarjenko, a minor; decree of adoption.
" 4, " " " 1410, M. G. Rabenow v. P. A. Grimes and A. H. Woods; order denying motion for reconsideration.

(By the Commissioner)

May 1, 1925, Civil No. 209, Shanghai Heating, Plumbing & Well Digging Co. v. J. Eichwald; order of discontinuance.
" 2, " " " 204, W. W. Worthington v. H. V. Bernard; judgment for plaintiff.

Assignments for Hearing:

June 2, 1925, 10 am, C. No. 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby.
" 3, " 10 am, " " 2606, Shing Kong Yuen v. The Brodix Co. Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Apr. 28, 1925, Cause No. 2331, U. S. v. A. W. Smith; memorandum on granting motion to quash information.
" 29, " " " 2615, Heath v. Heath; marshal's return of summons.
" 29, " " " 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation; stipulation.
" 29, " " " 2616, R. T. Evans, Administrator v. International Banking Corporation; complaint; summons issued.
" 29, " " " 2601, John Wanamaker New York v. R. N. Williams; deumurrer.
" 29, " " " 2617, B. Moss v. J. Eichwald; complaint; summons issued; affidavit for attachment; bond; writ of attachment issued.
" 29, " " " 2618, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. J. Eichwald; petition; summons issued; affidavit; bond on attachment; writ of attachment issued.
" 29, " " " 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; supersedeas bond.
" 30. " " " 2603, Smith v. Smith; affidavit; motion; notice of motion.
" 30, " " " 2617, B. Moss v. J. Eichwald; marshal's return of writ of attachment.
" 30, " " " 2618, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. J. Eichwald; marshal's return of writ of attachment.
May 1. " " " 2591, Andrews v. Andrews; proof of notice to take depositions.
" 1, " " " 2616, R. T. Evans, Administrator v. International Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
" 1, " " " 2618, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. J. Eichwald; motion to discontinue.
" 1, " " " 2605, U. S. v. A. Samson; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 1, " " " 2613, In re estate of Roy S. Anderson, deceased; oath of administrator.
" 2, " " " 1410, M. G. Rabenow v. P. A. Grimes and A. H. Woods; motion for reconsideration.
" 4, " " " 2591, Andrews v. Andrews; motion.
" 4, " " " 2599, Rumpf v. Rumpf; waiver.
" 4, " " " 2619, In re adoption of Era Belle Saarjenko, a minor; petition; consent.
" 4, " " " 2620, International Banking Corporation v. J. P. Barnes, et al.; complaint; summons issued.
" 4, " " " 2368, Sun Cho Chi v. W. C. Dalbey; stipulation.
" 4, " " " 2615, Heath v. Heath; answer and cross complaint.
" 5, " " " 2604, T. E. Simmang v. E. W. Mills and J. F. Manning; demurrer.
" 5, " " " 2596, T. E. Simmang v. International Finance and Exchange Co. Inc.; demurrer.

(By the Commissioner)

Apr. 29 1925, Civil No. 208, The Chinese S. K. F. Co. Ltd. v. J. F. Woodworth; marshal's return of summons.
" 29, " " " 190, Kodak, Ltd. v. A. Elliott; writ of execution issued.
" 29, " " " 209, Shanghai Heating, Plumbing & Well Digging Co. v. J. Eichwald; complaint; affidavit for attachment; order; summons issued; bond on attachment; writ of attachment issued.
" 30, " " " 209, Shanghai, Heating, Plumbing & Well Digging Co. v. J. Eichwald; marshal's return of writ of attachment.
May 1, " " " 209, Shanghai Heating, Plumbing & Well Digging Co. v. J. Eichwald; motion to discontinue.
" 1, " Crim. " 780, U. S. v. V. Elliott; complaint.
" 2, " Civil " 210, A. Renner v. J. A. Henley; petition.

In the United States Court for China

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC., Plaintiff
vs.
LEVI C. SOLOMON, Defendant.

Cause No. 2612
Civil No. 1011
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

LEVI C. SOLOMON,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 4, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

FAR EASTERN PUBLICATIONS, LTD., THEODORE F. SIMMANG, FESSEDNEN & HOLCOMB, NINA BROOKS HENLEY, Plaintiffs,
vs.
JEROME A. HENLEY, Defendant.

Cause No. 2610
Civil No. 1010
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

JEROME A. HENLEY,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 4, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

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STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R *	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R. *	Fast	Local	High Express R *	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	7.45	9.15	12.00	15.20	.	18 30	..
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.00	9.31	13.16	15.30	..	18.45	..
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.06	9.38	13.23	15.43	..	18.51	..
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.19	9.55	13.39	15.59	..	19.04	..
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	7 50	9 20	13.06	5 26	17 20	18.3	19 36
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	.	8 08	9 38	13 23	15 43	17.40	18 4	19 55
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.00	11.10	14.28	17 02	..	19.44	..
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.05	12.40	15.43	18.19	..	20.50	..
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.35	13.20	16.20	18 40	..	21.20	..
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.06	14.15	17.00	(a)	..	21.51	..
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.41	15.10	17.40	-	..	22.26	..
Hangchow.....dep.	9.37	12.35	16.40	18.50	-	..	23.20	..
Zahkou.....arr.	10.00	12.50	17.05	19.10	..	..	23.35	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local *	Express R *	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th R	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Express R *
Zahkou.....d	..	..	7.15	..	9.30	13.20	15.10	18.00
Hangchow.....d	..	..	7.40	..	10.05	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan.....d	..	..	8.30	..	11.40	15.00	16.50	19.15
Yehsah.....d	..	.	9.01	..	12.30	15.37	17.38	19.46
Kashing.....d	..	7.15	9.40	..	13.27	16.25	18.15	20.25
Kashai.....d	..	7.38	10.03	..	14.03	16.53	(a)	20.48
Sungkiang.....d	..	9 01	11.12	..	15.35	18.10	..	21.57
Lunghwa Junction.....d	6 20	10 07	11.57	13.55	16 58	19 07	..	22 13
Shanghai South.....a.	8 40	10 26	12 1.	14.16	17.1	19 26	..	23.00
L'hwa Junction.....d	..	10.00	11.52	..	16.45	19.00	..	22.37
Siccawei.....d	..	10.09	12.00	..	16.54	19.09	..	22.45
Jessfield.....d	..	10.16	12.06	..	17.01	19.16	..	22.51
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.30	12.20	..	17.15	19.30	..	23.05

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